REGD. NO. B. 1065

PRICE: ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXIII NO. 149 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

No Acceptance Of Offices Under Reforms

Wreck Constitution

Socialists Demand Abolition Of States

QUETTA BAN CONDEMNED

Ahmedabad Conference Votes Against India's Participation In War

AHMEDABAD, June 23.

The first Congress Socialist Conference concluded this evening after passing no fewer than 25 resolutions.

The resolutions covered criticisms of the Congress Parliamentary Board, the Constitutional Reforms and the Government's "repressive policy".

No Acceptance Of Office

One of the resolutions suggested that no elected representative should accept office under the new Reforms, which the Conference characterised as an "alliance" between the Imperialists and the Native "exploiters", against the toiling masses, and called upon the socialists to organise the masses for "wrecking" the Reforms and the new Constitution. The resolution further suggested the convening of a Constituent Assembly.

Quetta Ban Condemned

The Conference sympathised with the Quetta sufferers and condemned the Government's policy, against the non-official organisations and private individuals who were ready to render relief to the stricken people, banning their entry into Quetta.

Release Politicals

Another resolution demanded the immediate release of all political prisoners.

By another resolution the Conference required the Congress to declare its opposition to participation by India in any war in which the British Government may be involved.

Abolish States

Another resolution stated that the struggle against Imperialism included the struggle for the abolition of the Indian States. It appealed to the subjects of the States to organise and join in the struggle for independence carried on in British India.

The Conference expressed its dissatisfaction against the attitude of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai with regard to his advice given to the Indian Princes; that was not in the interests of the State subjects. The Conference further recorded its protest against the recent speech of Mr. Desai in Mysore.

Misleading Activity

The last resolution embodied the opinion of the Conference that the activities and the programme of the All-India Village Industries Association cannot solve the problems of the peasantry and is likely to mislead the revolutionary elements in the country.—United Press.

"RELEASE ROY AND MUZAFFER AHMED"

Ahmedabad Socialist Conference Demand

AHMEDABAD, June 23.

The Gujerat Socialist Conference concluded its session today.

It passed a resolution condemning the attempts of the constitutionalist wing of the Congress to drag the Congress to Liberal methods, policies and constitutionalism.

It also urged upon "All anti-imperialist forces of the country to make a concerted attempt with a view to make the working of the new Constitution impossible".

"RELEASE ROY AND MUZAFFER AHMED"

A third resolution demanded the release of Mr. M. N. Roy and Mr. Muzaffar Ahmed, who were reported to be ill in jail.—A.P.

'Quake Relief Committee For Christians

(From A Correspondent)

LAHORE, June 20.

At a public meeting of Indian Christians of Lahore it was pointed out that there are a large number of Indian Christian adults and children who have been stranded on account of the Quetta Earthquake and who are in need of immediate help. It was gratefully recognized that many non-Christian organisations have helped Christian sufferers, but unless a sustained effort is made to meet their needs and till the adults can re-establish themselves and children can be taken care of in a normal way, there will be great deal of suffering. Consequently an influential committee has been appointed to raise funds and to help the sufferers in every way possible.

KILLED 3 COBRAS IN FIELD

18-Year Old Youth's Plucky Deed

CALCUTTA, June 21.

Armed only with a spear, a Bengali youth residing in Belghurriah, 24 Parganas, about eight miles from Calcutta, put up a great fight with three venomous cobras and eventually killed them. All the snakes measured over four feet in length.

The young man, Lakshmi, who is about 18 years of age, was working in a field close to the Belghurriah railway station when he noticed a big cobra heading towards him from underneath a culvert. He attacked the cobra with the spear and killed it. When attacked it made a peculiar hissing sound and simultaneously the man heard a voice shouting out that two other cobras were making for the field, where he was working. He at once prepared himself for another thrilling moment of his life, and soon discovered that the two serpents, both of about the same size, were approaching him.

With great pluck an courage, and with no one coming to his rescue, he attacked one of the cobras and threw it aside with the spear head. The other then darted at him and was immediately pierced, with the result that it retraced in agony. The cobra that had been brushed aside was now on the attacking line and, with the quickness of lightning, came upon the youth. Rising equal to the occasion, he directed the spear at his enemy with a much greater force and accuracy, killing it instantaneously.

The youth, who by this time was very nearly exhausted partly because of the loss of energy, rested on the field for a while before he could drag all three serpents towards the railway station and leave them for final disposal at a place close to it. There was a large crowd assembled at the spot and every one admired the courage and determination of the youth.—A.P.

BIG HAUL OF CONTRABAND DRUG

Cocain Worth Over Rs. 10,000 Seized

NEW DELHI, June 23.

The biggest haul of contraband drug during the last decade was made this evening at the Delhi Junction by the Delhi Excise Police who led by Sub-Inspector Suleman Sahib seized from a passenger one seer twelve chataks of cocain valued at more than Rs. 10,000.—A. P.

BUS-LORRY COLLISION

30 Injured And 1 Killed: Drivers Arrested

LAHORE, June 23.

A marriage party returning from Shakupura by bus was involved in a collision with a lorry opposite Sir Shadilal's bungalow at Lahore resulting in 30 persons being injured, twelve of them seriously including the bridegroom.

The bride received minor hurt, but a girl accompanying her died. Both the drivers have been taken into custody.—A.P.

Governor Of N. W. F. P. Returns To Nathiagali

NATHIAGALI, June 23.

The Governor accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner Peshawar, returned to Nathiagali from Peshawar, to-day. At Peshawar His Excellency yesterday visited the scene of the fire, when the outbreak had been completely extinguished and the situation brought fully under control.

As an immediate measure of relief the poor and those who have been rendered destitute are being fed by the Peshawar Municipality.—A.P.

LONDON REPORT FOR HITLER

Gen. Ribbentrop Flies To Hamburg

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, June 23.

Gen. Von Ribbentrop and other delegates to the London naval talks arrived by airliner at Hamburg, where Gen. Von Ribbentrop is reporting to Herr Hitler the results of the London negotiations.

HEAT WAVE IN FRANCE

London Experiences Wettest June Day

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 23.

Wettest June day on record with a closing blaze of sunshine, and temperature in shade exceeding 80 was recorded in London on Saturday and Sunday. Heatwave also was experienced in France the highest temperature of 97 in shade was reached at Perpignan.

CRACK IN EARTH

No Significance Attached

MADRAS, June 23.

The report about a big crack in earth near Parocr in Cochin State was grossly exaggerated. Similar reports from various parts of Malabar are being received by the "Associated Press," but inquiries show no significance can be attached to such reports as these are common occurrences in the beginning of the monsoon in places which have fine clay soil.—A. P.

Govt. Help To Sufferers From Fire

PESHAWAR, June 23.

Nawab Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Minister, arrived here this morning, and granted interviews to leading publicmen, and expressed his sympathies with the sufferers in the disastrous fire.

A committee has been formed to prepare a programme of work to help the sufferers and the Minister has assured the committee of every help.—A.P.

WITHDRAW INDIA BILL

Kunzru's Scathing Criticism Of Retrograde Features

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, June 23.

A very forceful and unequivocal denunciation of the India bill was voiced by Pundit Hirday Nath Kunzru, President of the All-India National Liberal Federation and Vice-President of the Servants of India Society, in a public speech delivered last evening in the Gokhale Memorial Hall under the auspices of the local Deccan Sabha. Rao Bahadur H. V. Chintmulgund was in the chair.

DRAGS ON CONSTITUTION.

Pundit Kunzru vehemently commented on the retrograde features of the impending reforms. The principle of indirect elections, new rules regarding the appointments to All-India services, condition of the consent of States for a change in the constitution—all these, contended the speaker, not only were hampering the onward march of the Indian political reforms, but on the other hand, were putting back the hands of the clock.

The speaker in conclusion requested that the bill be withdrawn, as it was better to remain under the present constitution, than to accept the impending reforms.

BIG PESHAWAR BLAZE

Enquiry Committee Appointed

NATHIAGALI, June 23.

A Committee with Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum Khan as chairman has been appointed in Peshawar to investigate the cause of the fire and organise relief.—A.P.

Why Tamper With Communal Award?

Muslim Leaguers Question Commons' Right To Amend It

EMERGENCY MEETING RESOLVES TO SEND DEPUTATION TO VICEROY

DELHI, June 22.

An emergent meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League held this evening under the presidency of Khan Sahib Haji Rashid Ahmad viewed with apprehension the amended clause No. 299 of the Government of India Bill as passed by the House of Commons as it visualises great danger in it to the Communal Award and the system of separate electorate.

FOREGONE CONCLUSION

The Council expressed the opinion that the position in which the Award could be altered by decisions of legislatures would never be acceptable to Indian Mussalmans because the majority of legislatures having Hindu majority decision averse to the best interest of Muslim community could be regarded as a foregone conclusion.

The Council urged the Government of India and the British Government to so alter the clause in the House of Lords as to remove all causes for Muslim mistrust and fear.

BEST JUDGES.

It reiterated that only Muslims were the best judges as to when the system of separate electorates should be given up, and how the award should be altered or amended and till such time as the community explicitly expresses a desire in favour of a change, the British Government should adhere to the declaration made by British Ministers and incorporated in the Award, namely the Award could only be altered by mutual agreement between the two parties concerned.

DEPUTATION TO VICEROY

The Council, therefore, resolved to take all legitimate and constitutional steps to have the clause amended in accordance with Muslim wishes and with this aim in view resolved to lead a deputation to the Viceroy.—A.P.

End Of Anglo-German Naval Rivalry

Europe's Mistake Rectified

London Talks Are Real Cornerstone Of Consolidation

General Ribbentrop Repudiates Charge Of Driving Wedge Between France And Britain

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 23.

The belief that the Anglo-German agreement constitutes the beginning of practical peace policy was expressed by Gen. Von Ribbentrop in an interview with Reuter's diplomatic correspondent before returning to Germany at the conclusion of the naval talks. Gen. Ribbentrop said that despite years of conferences the agreement was the first real achievement and the first step towards limitation of armaments.

EUROPE'S MISTAKE

He opined that Europe had hitherto, made the mistake of trying to settle all problems of all powers simultaneously.

After emphasising that henceforward there need be no such thing as Anglo-German naval rivalry, he said: "The other chief result is that we have broken the ice of a rigid political situation in Europe. It will pave the way to a settlement of other problems. The agreement may therefore well become the corner-stone of the real consolidation of Europe".

ANTIDELUVIAN MENTALITY

Expressing Germany's belief that Europe has the mission for the whole civilised world Gen. Ribbentrop repudiated, as betraying pre-war, if not antideluvian mentality, the insinuations that Germany tried to drive the wedge between France and Britain and he said: "If we want renaissance in the West, we must learn to think in a broader way and believe therein".

"ON THE BEST ROAD."

Gen. Ribbentrop concluded: "People say I made it my life's task to help the effecting of close collaboration of Britain, France and Germany, wherein other European States will gladly join. I believe they are right. I am convinced that we are now on the best road."

PESHAWAR FIRE HAVOC

Military's Timely Help Proves Very Useful

NATHIAGALI, June 23.

Mr. H. O. Degsle, Inspector-General, Frontier Police, who had proceeded on Friday night with the Governor to Peshawar, returned to Nathiagali last night.

Giving his impressions of the fire he told a representative of the Associated Press that on a rough estimate about 1,000 houses have been destroyed. The fire apparently originated in a lumber yard in the timber market, and helped by a strong wind spread immediately to the neighbouring quarters. It was 1 p.m. on Friday when it started. The Fire Brigade soon reached the spot, and were later assisted by the Sappers and Miners drafted from the cantonment. At 4-30 a number of houses were knocked down by the military in order to prevent the fire spreading. If this had not been done the flames might have destroyed a great part of the city. Care was however taken to demolish the minimum possible number of such houses.

It appears that all movable property had been removed in time and no loss of life is reported.

MILITARY'S HELP.

A Colonel of the Highland Light Infantry directed the operations throughout the night and Brigadier Auchinleck was also present on the scene. The military were assisting the civil authorities by forming a cordon round the conflagration in order to prevent any possible looting. Three persons are reported to have been arrested on suspicion. No one was permitted to go into the area except bonafide houseowners in possession of a pass from a sub-inspector or the Municipal Commissioner of the Ilaqa.

The fire had not been put out when the Inspector-General left Peshawar and the absence of any news since his arrival is taken to indicate that the situation is fully under control. The Inspector-General reached Peshawar at 2 a.m. on Saturday followed by the Governor who was there by 3 a.m. Both inspected the affected area and spoke cheering words to the military, the police and the Fire Brigade and commended their efforts to fight the flames.

2,000 HOUSES AFFECTED.

The previous estimate of 800 houses destroyed appears to be a very conservative one, but it is difficult at present to assess the extent of the damage. According to the Inspector-General's Camp Clerk who is a resident of Peshawar City and who accompanied the Inspector-General to Peshawar, the conflagration occurred in a very crowded locality and about 2,000 houses must have been destroyed including those demolished by the military. Some of the finest houses appear to have been burnt. An unofficial estimate places the damage at over 70 lakhs.

VICEROY'S SYMPATHY.

The Viceroy has telegraphed to the Governor expressing his deep concern at the disastrous fire in Peshawar City. Gratefully acknowledging the message the Governor pays a tribute to the devoted work of the Fire Brigade, the troops and the police and the exemplary conduct of the people which enabled the fire to be brought under control.

Among those who suffered from the fire was the Associated Press correspondent at Peshawar.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

2. MATRIMONIAL.

A High Class Hindu Nationalist age 32, with income Rs. 250—300 p. mensem. Seeks a fair educated Hindu Virgin, age 18 to 22. Apply Box No. 4353 "Bombay Chronicle."

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted young and energetic Clerks for Weaving Department of local Cotton Mill. Those who hold full experience need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1266, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted.—Engineers, S. D. O.'s and Overseers to secure easily Diploma of M. I. C. E. and A. M. I. C. E' Apply to Consulting Engineer, Paharganj, Delhi. (4421)

Wanted experienced organizers for Bombay City and Suburbs, Maharashtra and Nizam's Dominions, on salary or commission. Apply, the New Asiatic Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Managing Agents, Birla Bros. Ltd., 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (1265)

Wanted an experienced Weaving Master with thorough technical knowledge for an upcountry mill. Apply, Box No. 4414, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an expert Bleaching and Dyeing Master with thorough practical and technical knowledge for an upcountry mill. Apply, Box No. 4415, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted highly competent Bleacher, Finisher, Dyer for Bombay Mill, experienced in fine counts fancy goods and Cheese dyeing preferred. Apply Box 4417, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Graduates, Under-Graduates, Matrics, Under-Matrics, for Bank Service. Apply with copies. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (4398).

Wanted—A Gujarati B.A. (Mathematics Honours) to work in Standards VI and VII, Bai Kabibai Hindu High School; B.T. preferred. Apply Principal, stating terms. (1255).

Wanted a Workshop Superintendent in the Loco & Carriage and Wagon Shops on the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway on a salary of Rs. 190 to 250 grade. The appointment will be on trial for 6 months and the applicant must have full experience of work in a large Railway Workshop and with sufficient knowledge of erecting and boiler repair work. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Manager, J. & D. Ry., Jamnagar, dated 17th June, 1935. (1260).

Import Agent requires six Graduates to be trained for managers' posts upcountry. Those not afraid of hard work and willing invest cash security need apply. Selected candidates would earn minimum Rs. 2,000 yearly. Apply Box No. 4413, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a competent Oil Engine Driver experienced in flour mill work. Apply Box No. 4410, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an experienced Cashier in an Attorney's office. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 4412, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Gujarati-knowing Graduates in English preferably with French. Apply sharp stating minimum terms to Principal, Union High School, Surat. (1261).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

S. T. C. Classes:—Best Training. Theory, Practice of New Teaching. Facility afforded to teachers. Dalton Training Institute, Bombay Education League's School, Thakurdwar. (4404)

American Dental College—Intensely practical dental training leading to successful career. Excellent facilities. Efficient Staff. Session begins 15th July. For Illustrated Prospectus, apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D. D. S. Karachi. 4307

Prema Medical College, Tungabhadra. Opens 15th July. Course efficient, practical, not expensive. Matriculates admitted. Get Prospectus. (4403).

Learn:—Electrical and Radio Engineering. City and Guilds London Diplomas. Low charges. Recognised instructions. Prospectus on three annas stamps. Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 10. (4318).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

When Domestic Small-Loan-Difficulties Arise, Bombay-Middle-Classes, Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4268).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Agents Wanted—Applications are invited on handsome commission and salary up to Rs. 150 per month to introduce silk sarris and suitings manufactured in our mills. Apply to:—The Punjab Textile Mills, Ravi Road, Lahore (Punjab). (4328).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Nerul	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Ten years' annual life reading. Rupees Two. State Birth Time, date, year. Poolors, Bakerahmed Street, Secunderabad. (4419)

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Appreciable extraordinary delicious Bombay, Langra, Krishen Bhog mangoes Rs. 5 per 100 net. Safe arrival guarranteed season poor. Advance immediately Grafts Catalogue Free. Supdt. Raja Nursery, Darbhanga, No. 21, (Behar). (4420)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTIFICATION

Repayment of the Loan of Rs. 23-1/4 lakhs for Drainage, Water Works, Roads and other works.

DUE 1ST JULY 1935

Debenture holders are informed that the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, have been appointed Agents of the Municipal Corporation for the repayment of the Principal due.

DEBENTURES WILL CEASE TO CARRY INTEREST FROM 1ST JULY, 1935, and will be redeemed on being surrendered duly discharged at the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay.

(Sd.) C. B. B. CLEE,
Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 1st June, 1935.
1180

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NOWROJI PESTONJI GARIWALLA of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the unidermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 361, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras Tenure (now redeemed), containing by admeasurement 333 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 82, Collector's New No. A/1368, Old Survey No. 92 and New Survey No. B/7010 and bearing part of Cadastral Survey No. 1/2721, Tardeo Division, together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 4630 and Street No. 10C, New Street No. 19, all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Gilder Lane, Tardeo in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Bhikhubai wife of Chandulal Chotalal, on or towards the West by the said Gilder Lane on or towards the North by the property of the purchaser and on or towards the South by the property of Cooverji Cokerji Mistry and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1935.

DAMKEVALA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1263

Public Notices

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH.

NOTICE.

ADMISSIONS in the University in the Session 1935-36 will be held on the following dates. The last date for receiving applications for admission to the B. T. Class only is 1st June, 1935.

4th and 5th July, 1935.
1. Boarders to all Classes except M.A. & M.Sc.

6th and 8th July, 1935.
2. Day-Scholars to all Classes except M.A. & M.Sc.

8th July, 1935.
3. M.A. & M.Sc. Classes (both Boarders & Day Scholars).

N.B.—(1) Students selected for admission to the B. T. Class will be interviewed at the Training College, for final selection on the 2nd and 3rd July, 1935.

(2) Prospectus can be had from the Registrar.

(1054).

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 82 BALES AKOLA AND 26 BALES C. P. NO. 2 COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 27TH JUNE, 1935, at 2 P.M. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree in M. Shed No. 173 near the Cotton Exchange Room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above-mentioned damaged cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF 21 BALES AKOLA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, THE 27TH JUNE, 1935, at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree in M. Shed No. 173 near the Cotton Exchange Room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above-mentioned damaged cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY, situate at Carmichael Road, advertised to take place (TO-DAY) MONDAY, the 24th inst. has been POSTPONED.

BENNETT & CO.

YOUR LUCK

THROUGH BUSINESS. Ascertain daily forecast of the market rates of Silver, Cotton and Groundnut and earn huge profits. For one month each commodity Rs. 20. For 15 days 12/8/0. V. P. As. 5. Apply to V. K. S. CHARIAR, Hanuman Astrological Office, Tiruttani, S. I.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY EDITION

ONE YEAR

Local.	Mofussil.
Rs. 20-0	Rs. 25-0

SIX MONTHS

Rs. 11-0	Rs. 13-0

THREE MONTHS

Rs. 6-0	Rs. 7-0

ONE MONTH

Rs. 2-4	Rs. 2-8

Subscription To Foreign Countries

Rs. 45 per Year.
Rs. 25 for Six Months.

SUNDAY EDITION

SINGLE COPY
2 Annas.

YEARLY

Local.	Mofussil.
Rs. 6-0	Rs. 7-0

HALF-YEARLY

Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-0

FOREIGN

YEARLY .. Rs. 15
HALF-YEARLY .. Rs. 8

Payment Strictly in Advance

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

HUMAN SACRIFICES AND WATER SPIRITS

Anthropologists Probe Into Medieval Beliefs

A monthly meeting of the Anthroplogical Society of Bombay was held in the room of the B.B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday last under the presidentship of Mr. R. P. Masani, when the following papers were read:—

"Notes on Magic and Human Sacrifice in Medieval Northern Bengal with some remarks on the Cult of Mainaburi".

"Notes on Water-Spirits in Bihar and Bengal". By Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L.

A summary of the two papers is given below:—

A Bengali Folk-Ballad called "The Song of Manikchandra", which was collected from the district of Rangpur and published in 1878 by Mr. George Grierson ran as under:—

HOW THE CULT DEVELOPED

Raja Manikchandra had by his queen Mainamati a son, Gopichandra who married two wives, Aduna and Paduna, and ruled over Bengal. At the bidding of his mother Raja Gopichandra became a disciple of the magician Hadipa, took the vow of asceticism and in the company of his preceptor left his family and kingdom. After wandering for twelve years, he returned to his kingdom and began to rule again.

The belief in magic and witchcraft prevalent in mediaeval ages all over the world is found present in the "Song of Gopichandra" where the priest Hadipa is depicted as (1) compelling by means of his magical incantations the branches of fruit-bearing trees to bend down and yield their fruits, (2) crossing rivers on golden sandals, (3) stopping the flow of rivers and (4) compelling Laxmi, the goddess of wealth, to cook food for him. Hadipa also created a magic tree which tempted Gopichandra to take shelter underneath it but which receded as he came close to it. Subsequently, for Gopichandra's comfort Hadipa by his magical incantations compelled the mother of Yama, the God of Death, to fan his disciple; and Viswakarma and other celestial beings to clear up the forest and construct good roads, plants and flower-gardens.

AN ADEPT IN MAGIC

Gopichandra's mother Mainamati was an adept in magic and sorcery. To test her magical knowledge, she was boiled in an iron cauldron containing 80 maunds of very hot oil, but she metamorphosed herself into a mustard-seed, floated on the surface of the oil and suvived the test. While weighed with poppy-seed and leaves of Tulsi, by her magical art, she made self lighter than both these things and proved her magic art.

SACRIFICES IN VOGUE

The custom of offering human sacrifice was also in vogue in Gopichandra's time. Culprits and prisoners of war were sacrificed to the goddess Chandi. Gopichandra himself ordered his foster-brother Khetva to offer himself as sacrifice to the goddess Chandi that pandit who was bribed by Gopichandra's two wives to predict that the time was not auspicious for Gopichandra to become a sanyasi, but the pandit escaped the misfortune with the advice Chandi.

Chayachag, the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Raja of Tippora, ordered a Pathan General, whom he captured, to be executed by way of sacrifice before the goddess Kali.

Mainamati was subsequently regarded as an incarnation of the goddess Kali or Chandi, and goat sacrifices are offered to her.

WATER-SPIRITS

The lower and illiterate classes of Hindus in South Bihar believe that numerous malevolent spirits and ghosts, as tall as palm trees, abound in the world who inflict misfortunes, diseases and evils, on human beings. The most dreaded of such ghosts is Panduba which is believed to be the disembodied spirit of a human being who died of drowning. It resides in tanks and rivers and catches hold of any one who bathes or draws water from them and kills him as they want companions.

The water-spirit in Bengal is known as Jate Burhi and a children's game is based on it.

The belief in water-spirits is similar to the Tapouerer belief in the existence of a mythical creature, half man and halfturtle called Kappa, which is a river Goblin haunting the mouths of rivers killing the swimmers in the seas.

DOES MADRAS BELONG TO TAMIL NADU OR ANDHRA

Satyamurti Raises The Issue And Demands A Quasi-Judicial Tribunal, To Settle It

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

Is Madras a Tamil City or an Andhra city? Should it be considered part of the Tamil Nad and included within the jurisdiction of the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee, or should a Tamil Congress organisation and an Andhra organisation be both allowed to function in the city?

These questions were raised in correspondence that passed between the A. I. C. C. and the Andhra Provincial and Madras District Congress Committees.

Discussion of the problem was initiated by Mr. Satyamurthi M.L.A., President of the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee.

WAY OUT OF FRICTION.

In a letter to the Congress President he said that the existence of two District Congress Committees, one Tamil and one Andhra, functioning side by side with each other in the city has caused friction. One means of improving the situation, it had been suggested was to constitute Madras city into a separate province for purposes of Congress organisation, but this suggestion was opposed on the ground that the city was not big enough to support a separate provincial Congress Committee and run it efficiently. Another resolution suggested was to allow only one city or one district Congress Committee to function here. If this suggestion were adopted, Mr. Satyamurthi claimed, that organisation should form part of the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee. In support of this claim he argued that Tamilians constituted two-thirds of the population of the city, Andhras being only less than one-third and Madras City was surrounded by Tamil villages and Talukas.

If the Congress Working Committee entertained any doubts on the question, he suggested a quasi-judicial tribunal might be appointed to investigate the subject to make a report.

Mr. Satyamurthi recognised that Andhras might object to his claims but he pleaded, justice should be done "however hard it may be."

PARALLEL ACTIVITIES.

The Madras District Congress Committee pleaded that the city should be assigned exclusively to the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee. They pointed out that though the Tamil Nad Provincial Committee had undisturbed and unquestioned jurisdiction over the city as one of the 14 Congress districts of the province, the Andhra Congress Committee had been carrying on parallel work.

The organisation contemplated in the Congress Constitution was a territorial organisation, and, every place in British India should be assigned to one province or another and only to one province. It was never intended that linguistic basis should be anything more than a basis for territorial organisation and that it was repugnant to the spirit of the constitution to constitute provinces of persons speaking particular languages, irrespective and crossing the territorial boundaries assigned.

It was pointed out, the permanent population of the city was predominantly Tamilian. Tamil was the language of ordinary intercourse. It was the language of the Bazar and the public offices and the courts. It was spoken by 64 per cent. of the population of the city, Telugu being the language of only 19 per cent. Even of this 19 per cent. a little over half used Tamil as a subsidiary language. Madras was part of the Tamil country. The Tamil district of Chingelpet surrounded it on the north west and south, the city being washed on the east by the Bay of Bengal.

NO DUAL ARRANGEMENT.

"From every point of view" it was argued, "Madras unquestionably belongs to Tamil Nad and the only question was whether the Andhra committee should also be given some kind of co-ordinate jurisdiction. This dual arrangement is repugnant to the whole spirit of Congress organisation."

When the question was referred to them, the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee strongly criticised the claims of Mr. Satyamurthi. They said that for 15 years Tamil and Andhra district Congress Committees had been functioning harmoniously and jointly carrying on Congress work, though in aggressive campaigns, Andhra leaders had been in the forefront and had greatly contributed to the success of the Congress in the recent elections to the Legislative Assembly and the by-elections to the local Legislative Council.

Barring a few individuals of Mr. Satyamurthi's group it was unanimously agreed, the committee added, that the city should be constituted into a separate provincial Congress unit.

A. I. C. C. TO DECIDE.

The Andhra Committee concluded by suggesting that since a city Provincial Congress Committee cannot be thrust upon an unwilling Satyamurthi, though the vast bulk of the citizens of Madras, consisting of Tamilians, Andhras, Malayalees, Karnatakas, Gujarathis, and others may desire it, the 'status quo' of the two district Congress Committees may be retained so as to avoid unnecessary fight and waste of time over a futile discussion.

It is expected that the All-India Congress Committee will consider this question and arrive at a decision.—United Press.

CLASSIFICATION OF PAPER FOR TARIFF PURPOSES

Tariff Board Issues Questionnaire To Safeguard Protection To Industry

The following questionnaire has been issued by the Tariff Board to firms, persons and Associations interested in the enquiry into the classification of paper for tariff purposes with the intimation that replies thereto should be sent not later than the 10th July 1935 to the Secretary to the Board at No 1, Council House Street, Calcutta where the Board propose to open their office by the 1st week of July next.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

1. How does trade practice distinguish printing paper from writing paper and other varieties of paper? Please state the principal classes of paper which serve more than one purpose in India and illustrate their actual uses.

2. Can you suggest a suitable definition of "printing paper"? What are the different kinds of printing work undertaken in India? What variety of paper is generally used for each class of such work? Mention those varieties separately which serve more than one printing purpose.

DEFINITION OF NEWSPRINT.

3. What in your opinion should be the definition of "newsprint?" State the different varieties of "newsprint" in use in this country. Is "newsprint" used for other purposes than newspaper printing in India?

4. Wherever possible, please state the proportions in which imported paper is used as against indigenous paper for different purposes.

5. Printing paper containing mechanical wood pulp not less than 70 per cent. of the fibre content is at present free from the protective duty on the ground that mills are unable to manufacture it at competitive prices. Please state whether in your opinion this exemption has caused any serious harm to the Indian industry. Please support your statement with relevant figures.

6. Are you aware whether the method known as "Spence and Krauss" now used by the Customs authorities for determining the mechanical wood pulp content of printing paper is yielding satisfactory results? If not, what other method would you suggest?

7. (a) Please state the different classes of printing and other papers manufactured in India and mention the annual output under each head since 1931-32.

(b) Please supply three batches of samples of these classes with their realised prices giving such details as you can of their fibre content, size, substance, loading, ash content, finish, colour, etc

QUESTION OF COMPETITION.

8. (a) What classes of imported printing paper compete with those mentioned in the preceding question? Whence are they imported and in what quantity?

(b) Please state the prices at which these classes have entered the country since 1931-32. Further mention the current price of each class of printing paper (the c.i.f. price, landing and other charges and duty should be separately stated in each case).

9. Bearing in mind the recommendations in the last Paper report of the Tariff Board and the Government Resolution thereon, can you suggest a scheme of classification of paper for tariff purposes so that the protection granted to the industry may not prove inadequate or excessive?

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Rs 700/- in prizes!
AWARDED TO
PRIZE WINNERS
OF
LALIMLI
Knitting
Competition

PRIZE WINNERS

1st Prize Rs. 100/- Miss Eva Ghose, C/o P. C. Ghose, Esq., Humpyard Road, Nagpur.
1st Prize Rs. 100/- Miss Phyllis Ridge, 9, Marquis Street, Calcutta.
2nd Prize Rs. 75/- Miss D. Malcolm, Srinagar, Kashmir.
2nd Prize Rs. 75/- Mrs. B. Solomon, Hata Deputy Mohd. Ali, Colonelganj, Cawnpore.
3rd Prize Rs. 50/- Shr. Susheeli Devi, C/o R. N. Amar, Chief Draftsman, Municipal Office, Akyab, Burma.
3rd Prize Rs. 50/- Mrs. C. O. Upshon, 141, Kala Khan, Naini Tal, U.P.
4th Prize Rs. 25/- Mrs. L. Wallis, C/o R. Way Inspector, Hasan Abdal (Dist. Attock).
4th Prize Rs. 25/- Shr. Sushila Devi Gupta, C/o B. Banwari Lal Mital, Allahabad Bank Ltd., Naini Tal.

Twenty consolation prizes of Rs. 10/- each have also been awarded.

Write for free samples to Dept. 51
The CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS
ESTD. 1876.
CAWNPORE, U.P.
TREE BRAND
486 H

Local Agents:—Messrs KAPURCHAND and Co., 23, Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Lalimli Materials may be obtained from all Good Dealers.

Kannada
SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

TOTAL YIELD
4-6-0 % p. a.
Interest paid once half yearly at 3-1/8 p.c. p.a. with an additional 1-1/4 p.c. p.a. on Maturity.

IF LEFT TO ACCUMULATE
Rs. 100 will amount to Rs. 122-13-6
CSHED EVEN BEFORE MTURITY

AVAILABLE IN DENOMINATIONS of Rs. 10/-/- upwards.

Full particulars from:—
Canara Bank
LIMITED.
ESTD. 1906.
No. 1, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
LOCAL OFFICE:
Gomukh Bhuvan, Mandvi.

A Leader of the
INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE
World

The policy holders' trust fund exceeds Rs. 61,00,000
The total policies in force exceed Rs. 3,00,00,000
The clams paid exceed Rs. 21,00,000
Assets exceed Rs. 65,00,000
The annual income exceeds Rs. 16,00,000

Applications for agencies invited.

UNITED INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Bombay Branch: Standard Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SERIOUS BREACH OF TREATY MUST BE PENALISED

League Of Nations Committee Examines Memorandum Of French Govt.

The Committee of Thirteen constituted by the Council of the League of Nations for proposing measures to render the Covenant of the League more effective in the organisation of collective security, in concluding its sessions recently in Geneva adopted two resolutions referring to experts certain legal questions, and others pertaining to financial and economic matters.

This committee had already examined a memorandum submitted by the French Government containing proposals confined to economic and financial measures.

The memorandum is based on the assumption that when a state repudiates provisions of great importance, there is ground for the fear that its political action may be accompanied by military preparations. It must therefore be a first concern to cut off the direct or indirect supply of certain key products withholding credits at the same time.

The memorandum considers it possible on these lines to create effective machine for penalising any serious breach of treaty, if these measures are applied in the first instance, by the states most immediately concerned, helped by the European States which own or control the markets of essential raw materials. Non-European states would be requested to co-operate in the various arrangements.

The Sub-Committee to decide legal questions meets on June 24 while the economic and financial sub-committee meets on July 1. The full committee will meet again on July 24.—A.P.

LEAGUE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT

The Permanent Committee for Transport by Rail held its eighth session in Geneva early in June and studied questions relating to competition between railway and automobile; Signals at level crossings; Facilitation of transport for travellers' samples; Elaboration of model conventions with regard to railway traffic along frontiers.

Proposals arising out of these were forwarded to the Advisory and Technical Committee on Communications and Transit, of the League of Nations.—A.P.

International Studies' Conference

The International Studies Conference which was founded by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations began its annual sessions this year in London, on June 3, devoting this week to a study on "Collective Security."

The inaugural meeting of the sessions was held at the London School of Economics and Political Science at Chatham House, the Headquarters of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

The address of welcome was delivered by Sir Austin Chamberlain who was followed by Prof. Mauria Buarquin, General Rapporteur on "Collective Security."—A.P.

INSURANCE MEN'S DEMANDS

The Publicity Officer of the Indian Insurance Companies' Field-Workers' Conference, Calcutta writes:

"The fourth session of the Indian Insurance Companies Field-workers' Conference will be held on 28th and 29th June at Albert Hall, 15, College Square, Calcutta under the presidency of Mr. A. L. Ojha.

The field-workers are the worst sufferers in this trade and their appeals and protests have so far proved abortive. Every agent who has a real desire to prosper through this profession, will, we hope, come forward to the success of this their annual assemblage by enrolling either as member of the Reception Committee or by becoming a delegate. Mofussil members or delegates will be provided with free board and lodging for the two days on which the conference holds its sittings and they are requested to inform their arrival time in Calcutta before two days of the sittings to the General Secretary of the Reception Commitee. Members are requested to send their resolutions in writing on or before the 26th June.

Membership ticket of the Reception Committee and the delegation fee have been fixed at Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively. Enquiries to be made to c/o Indian Insurance Institute, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

EXAMPLE OF BHATTI SEVA SAMAJ

Charity Performances For Bombay Quetta Relief Fund

The Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay-Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee write:

Our Committee is receiving numerous offers of charitable performances like Cinema shows, musical concerts, dramatic performances, etc., in aid of Quetta earthquake relief. While we are grateful to those who have spontaneously come forward to offer their co-operation, it is difficult to entertain each and every offer since such a position is bound to disturb and confuse the arrangements of relief collection.

In this connection, we have to heartily congratulate the Bhatti Seva Samaj who staged a drama called "Collegian" at Royal Opera on Friday night and donated their entire sale proceeds to our Relief Committee. Not a pie of their big collection of about Rs. 5,000 was spent for any incidental expenses which were met from separate private collections. This is a splendid example of Charity performance for a noble cause.

If those friends who are anxious to arrange charity shows follow the example of Bhatti Seva Samaj and not charge any expenses to the total collections, they are welcome to go ahead with their proposals. We have had, in the past not very satisfactory experience about all these charitable performances. There have been cases where more than half the collection was wasted away in incidental expenses. This would be regarded as a waste of public sympathy.

We have, therefore, to earnestly appeal to all friends who are contemplating to arrange such shows and performances to make sure of the possibilities of collection before actually launching on their projects. In no case public money should be spent on expenses which can well be considerably reduced if not totally avoided.

HONORARY AUDITORS

The following have been appointed as Honorary Auditors of the Bombay-Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee at the General Meeting of the Committee held on last Friday at the Congress House:

Messrs. Dalal and Shah Incorporated Accountants, Registered Accountants.

Messrs. Nanabhai & Co., Registered Accountants.

2,000 HOUSES BURNT

But No Loss Of Life In Peshawar Fire

SIMLA, June 23.

A telephone message from Peshawar received this morning confirms the report that about 2,000 houses were burnt. As far as it is known there has been no loss of life as people except those in the house where the fire started had ample warning.

Loss of property must, however, be considerable though most people were able to save portable valuables. Population remained very orderly and there was no attempt at looting. Measures for relief are being organised locally.

It is probable that an official statement will be issued to-day. The fire presented a startling sight when it was at its highest on Friday night. Flames over a large area were reaching a height of 50 feet towards a clear night sky.

The Governor inspected the scene of destruction.—A. P.

Death Of U. P. Civil Secretariat Officer

LUCKNOW, June 22.

Mr. R. A. More, Superintendent Judicial and Legislative Department, U. P., Civil Secretariat, expired at the Balrampur Hospital after a brief illness.

The entire Secretariat was closed for half a day as a mark of respect.

The Executive Committees of both the Superior and Subordinate Services Association of the Secretariat held a meeting where resolutions of condolence were passed.—A. P.

DROP IN STATE-OWNED RAILWAYS' EARNINGS

SIMLA, June 21.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned railways for the period (10 days) ending 20th May 1935 (5th period), amount to Rs. 261 lakhs. Rs. 2 lakhs less than the figures for the preceding period, and Rs. 10 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year, Rs 12 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1933-34.

The total approximate gross earnigs from 1st April to 20th May 1935, amount to Rs. 12.93 crores or Rs. 21 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year and Rs. 70 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1933-34.—United Press.

TITLE OF "RAO BAHADUR" DECLINED

Mangalore Doctor Does Not Relish Reward For Duty Done As Public Citizen

Dr. K. Vithal Shetty, President of the Mangalore Municipal Council, in the course of a communication to the "Madras Mail" writes:—

The Government were kind enough to confer on me the title of "Rao Bahadur" on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor. But I have declined the said honour and title with thanks and have duly intimated the same to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras. I may state here for the information of the public that it is in recognition and appreciation of my services in the Mangalore Municipal Council that I have been so honoured by the Government.

But I must say, that all the services rendered by me as such, were purely voluntary and were actuated by a desire to do some public good, without any expectation of any reward. I have been endeavouring to do my duty to the best of my abilities, as a citizen. Any such expectation or anticipation would in my opinion contravene the principles of public life and in this view, it is against my avowed creed to accept the said honour.

Secondly, I am sending this to you for one more reason and that is that I am being addressed as "Rao Bahadur" for which I have no claim whatever now.

PAREL TECHNICAL TEXTILE SCHOOL

Results Of Annual Examination

The annual examinations of the Textile Technical School of the Social Service League at Parel were held during the month of April, 1935, by examiners deputed by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education in the Bombay Presidency.

In all 69 students appeared for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd years' courses in Spinning and Weaving. Out of these 64 were successful. The names of the successful students in the Final Year's Course (3rd year's) in Spinning and Weaving are given below in order of merit:—

SPINNING.

(1) L. S. Pangam, (2) N. T. Desai, (3) B. B. Achrekar, (4) R. S. Pednekar, (5) J. G. Pandit, (6) R. D. Sakulkar.

WEAVING.

(1) S. B. Savant, (2) B. S. Patankar, (3) S. Y. Angane, (4) G. W. Wadekar, (5) K. R. Chavan, (6) A. Y. Bagwe, (7) R. R. Khatri, (8) S. L. Mulye, (9) B. P. Mhatre, (10) Simon Joseph, (11) D. V. Gaokar, (12) A. R. Kadam, (13) B. R. Deshmukh, (14) R. S. Manjrekar, (15) B. B. Kandalkar, (16) J. G. Kakade, (17) B. M. Shetye, (18) S. R. Tare.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS

(From A Correspondent).

MAHABLESHWAR, (By Mail).

The Organizing Committee of the International Congress of Orientalists, have invited Mr. Rashid M. Munshi, to attend the XIX International Congress of Orientalists to be held on 23/29th September, 1935, under the Patronage of H. M. the King of Italy.

Prof. Vittore Pisani, Secretary. Working Committee in his second communication informs the probable delegates the arrangements made in connection with the travelling facilities, Lodgings etc. in Italy, during their short stay there.

It seems the Congress will divide in following sections:—

1. Assyriology.
2. Egyptology and Africanistic.
3. Far East and Indonesia.
4. Central Asia, Iran, Turkey, Armenia, Caucasus.
5. India.
6. Semitic languages and peoples.
7. Old Testament and Judaism.
8. Islam.
9. Christian East.
10. Oriental Art.

The works of the sections will be directed by a standing President and a standing Secretary.

The Organizing Committee will forward in due time a third Communication with more details concerning the programme of works receptions and excursions.

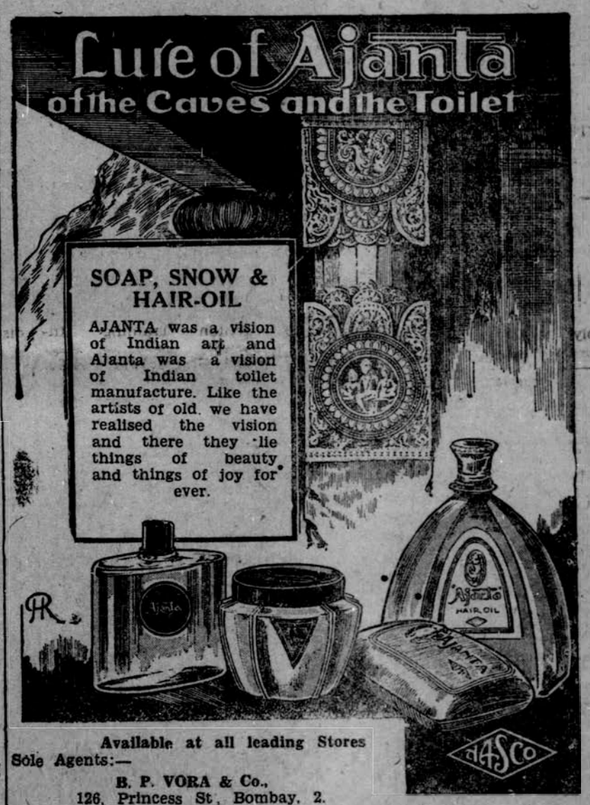
GIVE YOURSELF A PENSION!

A man who gives the matter a moment's thought realizes that he cannot work indefinitely and looks forward to the day when he may take an endless holiday, yet do so without financial inconvenience. To enable him to accomplish this we offer Old Age Policies on easy terms: small premiums, no chance of forfeiture, profitable surrender values and a fine capital for his dependents case he dies before the policy expires.

•Why not consult a representative or look through a prospectus TO-DAY?

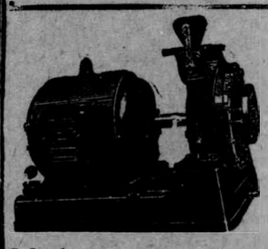
SENTINEL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:
293, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, BOMBAY.


Lure of Ajanta
of the Caves and the Toilet
SOAP, SNOW & HAIR-OIL
AJANTA was a vision of Indian art and Ajanta was a vision of Indian toilet manufacture. Like the artists of old we have realised the vision and there they lie things of beauty and things of joy for ever.
Ajanta
HAIR OIL
d4Sco

Available at all leading Stores
Sole Agents:—
B. P. VORA & Co.,
126, Princess St., Bombay. 2.

MARELLI



Electric Motors,
Electric Pumps,
Electro Plating Sets,
Exhaust Fans,
Forge Blowers,
Battery Charging Sets,
Polishing Machines,
Welding Plants
Wireless & Cinema Converters

Sole Agents:
KAYCEE & CO. LTD.
LAHORE-BOMBAY-CALCUTTA-MADRAS.
KC KAYCEE
BOMBAY OFFICE: AJAM BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE.
Telephone 26714 Telegrams: "KAYCEE."

Steel Beams
AND Other SECTIONAL MATERIALS
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
SOHRAB HOUSE, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

POINTS FOR SOCIALISTS

Message From Dr. Bhagvan Das To Gujerat Congress Socialist Conference

In the course of a message to the First Gujerat Socialist Conference at Ahmedabad Dr. Bhagvan Das M.L.A., states:—

1. In the All-India Congress Socialist Party's published Programme, Objective No. 1 is "Transfer of power to the producing masses" and No. 12 is "Adult franchise on a functional basis." Please classify "the producing masses" into the main "functional" classes carefully, and see if you do not arrive at the same main broad types, groups, classes, as those of the ancient indigenous Social Organisation of this land.

2. Please remember that the mere "transfer of all power" from one order to another from bourgeoisie to proletariat, is by itself no guarantee of good administration of human affairs. It only means that those who are deposed were not worthy, and that those who depose them are stronger, not necessarily that they will prove better. Please think out means of ensuring that they shall be better.

3. Your Objectives 2, 3, 4, 8 require to be interpreted carefully. (They speak of the economic life of the country being planned and controlled by the States, of the socialisation of key industries, of State monopoly of foreign trade, of promotion of collective farming by the State). "The State" always comes to mean" the Bureaucracy". To concentrate all the Science-power, all the Arms-power, all the Money-power, all the Labour-power, all, in the hands of a Bureaucracy with a Dictator inevitably at the top, under cover of the word Socialism, is to jump from the frying-pan into the fire. By the indigenous traditional organisation of Society, which was nearer to the best that there is in modern ideas of socialism than is supposed, these four great powers, the four natural estates of every civilised realm, should be exercised through four nearly autonomous guilds, unions, artels, corporations, all co-ordinated, controlled, regulated, by a Supreme Legislature, composed of the best and wisest "functional" representatives of the four main functions of Society. In this way a balance of power was maintained within the Society, and no section or group or class permitted to become too strong. Please remember that your "producing masses" must include "the producers of good ideas, good books, and useful inventions and discoveries", "the producer of soldierly qualities and defensive and offensive fighting tactics and arts", "the producers of wealth and of ways of wealth—management and of production and distribution of necessaries, comforts, luxuries," and, finally, "producers of manual work and labour"; and that, therefore, on scrutiny, your "Proletariat" will naturally sub-divide itself into "Proletarians of Intellect and Science," "Proletarians of Valour and Executive ability", "Proletarians of Business-capacity," and "Proletarians of Muscle-work".

4. Your Objective No. 6 ("elimination of princes and landlords and all other classes of exploiters without compensation"), needs to be carefully revised. Eliminate exploiters by all means; but remember that those whom you think so, and to a large extent very rightly think so, have come to be what they are by the recognition, the acquiescence, even by the encouragement given to them by the existing Society, that their baneful 'business' is regarded at present as "lawful", that therefore, as individuals, they have as much right to live as any others, and adequate transitional provision ought to be made for them, by compensation or otherwise. Please remember also that mere elemination of landholders is no guarantee of happiness to the peasant. The ryotwari system prevails in Madras and Bombay, and other parts of India, but the peasants are not happier there than in the U.P., or Bihar or Bengal. "The State", i.e., the British-Indian Bureaucracy, takes away no less from them there than the landholder in the other provinces. In the ancient scheme the landholder was a "State-official," paid in kind doing his duty to the village-folk much more humanely and usefully and familiarly, than the modern salaried stand-offish 'official', paid in cash, with his meddlesome officious 'efficiency', which mostly means only self-display, in India, of course, and probably in Soviet Russia too, largely.

5. Please remember that there is no magic in the word "State" which occurs often in the "Objective". The British-Indian Indian State would be only too glad to exercise, and is indeed trying to exercise, all the powers that the "Objective" would confer on the State. 'The State will do this and do that'—sounds very well, but works very ill, unless and until the State i.e., the Executive Bureaucracy, is supervised and controlled by a thoroughly disinterested, philanthropic, and wise Legislature.

6. Your Objective No. 11 mentions "needs" and "capacity," (to everyone according to his needs and from everyone according to his capacity") and by instructive natural propriety comes before No. 12. Please carefully define "needs" and "capacity" in connection with "functions." Apart from physical needs and capacities, which too vary greatly, there are physical needs and capacities, which differ very much.

7. Please remember that it is not enough to be Swadeshi in our clothes. We must be Swadeshi in our ideas also. Let us fight against slave-mentality, in respect of inner thinking even more alertly and circumspectly than in respect of ways of outer living. Foreign ideas are much more insidious than foreign goods. Do not let us copy Soviet Russia's ideas too slavishly, too wholesale. Let us discriminate carefully. There is much in them; let us take it by all means. There is something which is very bad in them also; let us eschew it carefully.

8. If the Congress Socialist Group rectifies and clarifies its objective along these lines, then I, for one, will humbly; sincerely, heartily, pray God-speed for your Programme—meaning by God, your own inmost best highest Self, the one Source of All Energy, which you also necessarily, unavoidably, believe in.

VILLAGER TO HANG

Brutal Murder Of His Mother-in-Law And Its Sequel

BANNU June 22.

The Sessions Judge, Derajat Division has sentenced one Fazal Rehman of village Khujari Shakrullah to death for brutally murdering a woman.

It is stated the accused borrowed a sum of Rs. 200 from his mother-in-law, Mst. Multana. To avoid repayment of the loan for which he was hard pressed, he thought of ending the life of the creditor. One day, accordingly, he induced his mother-in-law to accompany him to a mosque. On the way he suddenly fell upon her, plucked out her eyes and cut out her tongue. He was then preparing a grave to bury her alive. But at that moment, some passerby happened to come there, and caught hold of Fazal Rahman. The woman however, subsequently succumbed to the injuries. —United Press.

AUTOMOBILE FACTORY FOR BOMBAY

(Continued from Page 12).

of labour and raw material in this country as compared with Europe and America.

PLEA FOR GOVT. AID.

In the initial stage, the services of foreign experts with actual working experience in the large automobile factories in Europe and America would be availed of to establish a factory on a sound footing on the technical side. With a view to fostering the growth of the industry in India in favourable circumstances the experts' report suggested that the Government of India be approached with a request to raise the import duties to a slightly higher figure than the current one and heavier duties in the case of car bodies and truck chassis. The Government are also to be requested to agree to purchase of lorries and cars required for the army from the Indian factory. Suggestions in regard to other facilities which the factory should try to secure relate to freight concession on Indian railways to provision of credit facilities by the Government and Indian banks and a guarantee that the Government will aid the Company by lending their help against proved unfair competition from foreign vested interests which might lead to a trade war.

Almost all the leading financiers of Bombay who had been approached in this connection had expressed their willingness to join in the venture and it appeared they looked on this as a sound business proposition.

SUB-COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE.

It is understood that a sub-committee of technicians and financiers will be shortly appointed to examine the whole scheme in detail and to make recommendations with a view to putting the scheme on a practical footing and starting the factory without any undue delay.—United Press.

MONSOON STRONG IN MALABAR AND KONKAN

POONA, June 23.

The monsoon has been strong in Malabar and Konkan and active in Assam. Low pressure area over the Punjab has been filling up after causing widespread thundershowers in Kashmir and the hills of West United Provinces and duststorms in the Punjab. Maximum temperatures were markedly above normal in West United Provinces and East Central India. Rainfall was nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Kashmir, Konkan, Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, East Central India and West Central Provinces. A few falls occurred in West Central India, Gujrat, South-east Madras, Madras Deccan and North Madras coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:

Port Blair one and half inches. Rangoon four, Lashio one, Sibsagar, Jalpaiguri four each, Cox's Bazar two, Dibrugarh, Saugor Island, Purnea and Cherrapunji one and a half each, Shillong one, Saugor one and a half, Amraoti one, Nagpur, Mussoree three quarters each, Sonamarg and Dras one each, Baroda half, Bombay six, Calicut four, Ratnagiri, Khandala three each, Marmagao, Karwar and Cuddapah one and a half each, and Mangalore one.

FORECAST

Rainfall will continue widespread along the west coast of the peninsula and in Burma and Assam. Scattered thundershowers will occur in and along the Western Himalayas in the central parts of the country and in the south of the peninsula.—A. P.

Colaba Observatory, Bombay

Summary of Meteorological Abservation during 24 hour ending 8 a.m. of June 23:

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .053 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.4 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.9 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.0 degrees (2.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.1 degrees (2.4 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 93 p.c.

Direction of wind of 8 a.m. S.E.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

BOMBAY June 23.

At 8-7 a.m. lical time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.8 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.91 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.71 inches

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3550 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 21 rhs. 28 mts. I.S.T. on Saturday the 22nd June 1935.

I. C. S. CANDIDATES & THEIR PROSPECTS

Bengal Govt. Move To Form Universities' Advisory Committee

CALCUTTA, June 23.

The Government of Bengal, it is understood, is at the present moment giving their consideration to the question of the formation of Advisory Committee by the Universities with a view to advise prospective candidates for the Indian Civil Service examination regarding their prospects of success.

The Universities have been addressed to that effect.—United Press.

Calcutta Girls' College To Close Down

CALCUTTA, June 23.

As announced about a year ago by the "United Press" the Dinocessan College for Girls at Calcutta will shortly cease to exist.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee, a member of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University moved in the last meeting of the Syndicate that the rights conferred on the College by means of affiliation be withdrawn on the ground that the authorities had intimated to the University their desire to close down the institution.—United Press.

STATISTICS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

SIMLA, June 21.

During the week ending the 4th May 1935, the number of deaths recorded in 155 towns with a population of over 30,000 and with an aggregate population of 14,480,753, amounted to 9,376 which gave an annual rate of 33.7 per thousand of the total population.

Births in an equal number of towns amounted to 8,906 which gave an annual rate of 32.0 per thousand of the total population —United Press.

VICEROY'S 'QUAKE RELIEF FUND

The following is a further list of donations to the "Viceroy's Narthquake Relief Fund." Those who desire to contribute to the Fund should send their donations to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:

Amount already announced: £128-9-8 and Rs. 17,76,965-7-9; H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore Rs. 10,000; Contributions thro. the "Madras Mail," Madras (4 cheques) Rs. 3,765-12; Madras Chamber of Commerce (2nd instalment) Rs. 3,600; Through G.O. C., Bombay District Rs. 1,000; Rai Sahib L. Gujar Mal, Amritsar Rs. 1,000; Through the P. S. G., Assam (Impl. Bank, Shillong) Rs. 875; Indian Red Cross Society, Simla Rs. 868-1; Officers & Staff, Bombay General Post Office and its Town Sub-Offices Rs. 600; Thakor Sahib of Wadhan Rs. 500; Mr. Kedar Nath Poddar, Calcutta Rs. 500; 10/17th Dogra Regt., Jullundur Cantt. Rs. 477-10: 1st Bn. East Yorkshire Regt., Institute, Dinapore Cantt. Rs. 400; Collections thro. Imperial Bank, Pareilly Rs. 370; Through the P. S. G. Assam (Impl. Bank, Shillong) Rs. 322; Currency Association, Reserve Bank of India, Lahore Rs. 300; Mr. James Wright, Calcutta Rs. 300; Mr. J. N. Kelso, the Bengal Iron Co., Ltd., Manoharpur Rs. 282-6; Mr. J. K. Mitter, Calcutta Rs. 250; Messrs. R S & K S Colah, Calcutta Rs. 250; Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Fawcus, Patna Rs. 250; Officers and all other ranks of the District Police, Gujranwala (1st instalment) Rs. 220; Proceeds of Bridge Party, Pachmarhi (thro. Mrs. C. R. Hemeon) Rs. 208; Manager, Fairy Circus, Risalpur, Rs. 204-14; the District Red Cross Society, Meerut Rs. 200; All Ranks of the Gujranwala Distt. Police Rs. 200; Mr. Mohsin Ali, Naini Tal Rs. 200; Dewan Kahan and Mrs. Kamla Chand, Multan Rs. 200; Proprietor of Gopalpur Estate, Vizianagram Rs. 200; Sardar Sahim Attar Singh & Sons, Parachinar Rs. 200.

The above including donations less than Rs. 200 make the grand total of £129|4|8; Rs. 18,07,881|6|8.

CORRECTION: In list of 12th for "Capt. W. G. Lang Anderson, Nathiagali" against Rs. 900, please read "Collection by the P.W.D. Staff, Bilot Division, N. W. F. P."

SURREY'S TALL SCORE

Results Of First Class Cricket Matches

LONDON, June 23.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches commenced to-day:—

Essex vs. Lancashire, at Chelmsford. Lancs 263 (Watson 73, Paynter 93, Evans five—67. Essex 28 for two.

M.C.C. vs. Cambridge University at Lords. Cambridge 100 (Sims eight/34) M.C.C. 112 (Cameron four/22). Cambridge 29 for nil.

Surrey vs. Worcestershire at Oval. Surrey 433 (Squires 143, Holmes 114.) Worcester 9 for nil.

Somerset vs. Kent at Taunton. Somerset 84 (Freeman seven/32). Kent 238 (Fagg 50, Todd not out 70).

Gloucestershire vs. Glamorgan at Bristol: Glamorgan 93 (Goddard six/36, Hammond four/33.) Gloucester 178 for five (Hammond not out, 90).

Nottinghamshire vs. Sussex at Nottingham. Sussex 96 (Larwood four/15, Voce five/31). Notts 173 for seven, (Keeton 64).

Northamptonshire vs. Warwickshire at Northampton. Warwick 206 (Wyatt 98) Northants 25 for nil.

Leicestershire vs. Hampshire. Leicester 157 (Creese four/23) Hants 71 for eight.

Levenson Gowers Eleven vs. Oxford University at Reigate. Oxford 145 (Baxter six/39). Leveson Gowers 13 for seven.

Yorkshire vs. South Africans at Sheffield. South Africans 263 (Siedle 51, Fisher four/52.) Yorkshire 60 for three.—Reuter's Special.

MAYOR'S QUETTA RELIEF FUND

The following is a further list of contributions received on June 21 towards the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, Bombay:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 67,524-9-0; (A|c No. I Rs. 59,610-8-6 & A|c No. II Rs. 7,914-0-6, which includes subscriptions by ladies and collections through Ladies Committee A|c No. I Rs. 7,306 & A|c No. II Rs. 216. Subscriptions received direct by the Mayor of Bombay and the Hon. Treasurers: Account No. I: Khan Bahadur Joosab Mahomed Rs. 101; Soonabai Rs. 100; Account No. II: "F C T" Rs. 200.

The above including donations less than Rs. 100 make the total of Rs. 68,070-9-0.

A TRIUMPHANT MARCH in NEW BUSINESS

YEAR				PAID FOR
1928	...	...	...	18,59,000
1929	...	...	...	36,37,000
1930	...	...	...	56,95,000
1931	...	...	...	68,74,500
1932	...	...	...	75,65,000
1933	...	...	...	1,29,17,000
1934	...	...	...	1,56,07,000

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
Born In 1871 & Going Strong.
Fort, BOMBTY.

Safely Rely on AMRUTANJAN BALM
For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Don't buy 3 umbrellas for 1 year get a Sun Brand guaranteed for 3 years

It is a danger to your purse to be persuaded to buy for a few annas less umbrellas of unknown make apart from the great personal inconvenience felt when they tear or break up under the slightest strain or adverse weather conditions.

Avoid these risks - get a SUN Brand umbrella which is specially built to withstand all climatic and weather conditions *at no extra cost.* Don't be led away by false talk - Insist upon SUN Brand and look for the trade mark - the guarantee of quality and strength.

Available in sizes for men, women and children
Beautiful designs
Attractive colours Guaranteed fast
If it's SUN Brand it's dependable
Available everywhere

Mfgd. by: SAIT N. P. & Co., (OF LIMDA SOAP FAME) CALICUT
BRANCHES:—
265, JUMMA MASJID, BOMBAY 2. & 247, A CHINA BAZARR[illegible] MADRAS

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 8, 1991.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-avval 22, 1354.
Parsi: Deh 21, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 3m.
Sunset: 7h. 19m.
High Tide: 5.54 17.53.
Low Tide: 11.40

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League (First Division): Durhams vs Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage 5-15 p.m.
In aid of the children of areas stricken by the earthquake. Theatrical show "On the Spot," Royal Opera House 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 25.

Harwood League (First Division): Bombay City vs. R. A. (Colaba), Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.
In aid of the children of areas stricken by the earthquake. Theatrical show "On the Spot," Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 26.

Harwood League (First Division): Durhams vs. 3rd Field Brigade, Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Times Square Lady" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Ghar-Jamai" and a Film of "Quetta Earthquake" Time as usual.
SWASTIK— "Kamroodesh-ki-Kamini". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—The Right to Live" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Mississippi" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Gay Divorcee" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"College Girl" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Magic Wand" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Birbal-ki-Beti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Bharat-ki- Beti" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Judgment of Allah" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"The Count of Monte Cristo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Daksha Yagna" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Burn 'Em Up Barnes" (last inst.) Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—An ordinary meeting of the Managing Council of the G.D.C.C. will be held at 6-30 p.m on Friday, the 28th instant at the Committee's office.

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
From the novel "THE SACRED FLAME" by
W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM
Warner Bros.' Hit-drama
"THE RIGHT TO LIVE"
with
GEORGE BRENT
JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON
Also a Special Film of the
QUETTA EARTHQUAKE

For FAMILIES only
To
INSTRUCT ENCHANT, ELEVATE
them
EASTERN ARTS
Present
"Bharat-ki-Beti"
Featuring
RATANBAI
SAROJINI, KAMALA, DADI SARKARI, HAMID AMIR KARNATAKI
EVERY DAUGHTER OF INDIA
Must see this
MARVELLOUS PICTURE
which has smashed Records at Lahore—Surat—Delhi
A REAL TREAT!
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA
Talkies, Dubash Theatre
(Distn: Western I. Theatres Ltd.)

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Time Signal. Slection of Indian Music. (Bengali Records).
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Lunch Hour Selections.
2-0 p.m. Close down.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME
3-0 p.m. A Relay from the Empire Station if satisfactory.
6-0 p.m. Indian Programme. Light Music Waman Dattarya Sadolikar.
6-45 p.m. Dilruba Solos By Prahlad Ganu.
7-15 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
7-45 p.m. Interval.
8-15 p.m. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News.
8-45 p.m. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9 p.m. The Melita Plectrum Orchestra and Harry Potter In Songs at the Piano.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The B.B.C. Northern Ireland Orchestra; leader Philip Whiteaway; conductor, E. Godfrey Brown.
8-15 p.m. "Meet the Detectives of Fiction." "Meet Leathermouth," presented by his creator, Carlton Dawe.
8-30 p.m. The International Horse Show. A running commentary by Major H. S. Faudel-Phillips on the competition for the King's Cup. Relayed from Olympia, London.
9-15 p.m. A Studio Concert. Thelma Tuson (Soprano), Burton Harper (Baritone), and Eileen Ralph (Pianoforte).
9-30 p.m. Sports Talk.
9-45 p.m. The Cedric Sharpe Sextet.
10-00 p.m. The News.
10-15 p.m. The Cedric Sharpe sextet. (cont'd)
10-30 p.m. Close down.

"A" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—Under the auspices of A (Fort) Ward District Congress Committee, Congress workers went out into the city streets at 8 on Sunday morning and collected Rs. 101, and a number of clothes, which have been sent to Congress Earthquake Relief Committee.

BOMBAY MUSLIM CIRCLE:—Under the auspices of the "Bombay Muslim Circle" a variety concert will be held at the Royal Opera House on Thursday, the 4th July 1935 at 9 p.m. The entire proceeds of the Show will be sent for the Quetta Relief Fund.

THE BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION:—Rai Bahadur Parda Baijnath, General Secretary, Indian Section Theosophical Society Benares will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m (S. T.) on "The Passing of the Dogmatic Religion."

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP:—Fr. Verrier Elwin will speak to the Bombay International Fellowship members on "Forest Tribes of Central Provinces" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Ladies' Bungalow, Church of Scotland Mission Compound, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

THE REGAL
To-day and To-morrow
Only at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
TIMES SQUARE Lady
Metro Goldwyn Mayer
2—SONGS—2
—NEXT WEDNESDAY—
at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
M-G-M'S MUSICAL MIRACLE
"NAUGHTY MARIETY"
with the two song-birds
JEANETTE MACDONALD
NELSON EDDY
8—SONG—HITS—8

"JAT PAT TORAK" DIRECTORY

The Secretary of the 'Jat Pat Torak Mandal' Hospital Road, Lahore writes:—

Jat Pat Torak Mandal Lahore has decided to prepare a directory of those persons who have either broken caste system by marrying outside their caste or who are willing and ready to break it or who agree to and sympathise with this movement. The directory will contain their full addresses, age, qualification and number of children. We want to organise them in the shape of a family so that each and every such member may be in touch and co-operate with one another. We request those gentlemen who have married out of caste and those who are ready and willing to do so and also the sympathisers of this movement to supply us a list of their names with the required full particulars and also that of the names of those whom they know to be in any way connected with the movement, so that their names may be included in the said directory.

All are requested to co-operate.

Printed forms for the aforesaid purpose may be had from the Secretary, Jat Pat Torak Mandal, Lahore.

INQUEST OVER DEAD BODY ADJOURNED

Death took place on Saturday in the G. T. Hospital of Bhika Daji, aged 30 years.

At the inquest held over his body on Sunday Gangadevi Bhikha his wife, giving evidence said that the deceased was involved in debts, and that he left home on the 17th as usual for work but did not return. At 9 P.M. that day, the Police informed her that he was lying seriously ill in the G.T. Hospital, but when she went there to see him he refused to tell her anything.

It is believed that he must have swallowed something.

The inquest has been adjourned to the 2nd July, pending the chemical analyser's report.

SHIP'S CHIEF OFFICER DEAD

Police Surgeon Says It Is Due To Heart Failure

Mr. Niduhausen, Chief Officer of the S.S. "Kilvich Hall," a British steamer at present lying in the Bombay Harbour, fell down suddenly on board the ship on Saturday afternoon while engaged in his ordinary work. He was given immediate medical treatment and was removed to St. George's Hospital. But on arrival in the hospital, it was discovered that life was extinct.

As a result of the post-mortem examination held over his body, the Police Surgeon is of the opinion that death was due to heart-failure.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway

MAILS AND EXPRESS TRAINS.
Timings at Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Punjab Mail	10 45
Poona Mail	11 40
Nagpur Express	13 55
Poona Fast Passenger	15 25
Poona Express	19 25
Allahabad Express	20 10
Departures	**H.M.**
Allahabad Express	7 00
Poona Express	8 15
Poona Fast Passenger	11 50
Madras Express	13 55
Poona Mail	15 30
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 50
Punjab Mail	18 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 45
Madras Mail	22 00
Nagpur Express	22 10
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-4-1935.

ARRIVALS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

		H.M
No. 8	Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20	Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2	Up Gujarat Mail	7 00
No. 10	Up Kathiawar Mail	7 40
No. 4	Up Frontier Mail	8 30
	do. on Saturdays	8 35
No. 12	Up Passenger	14 20
No. 16	Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6	Up Passenger	20 55

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENRAL.

		H.M
No. 15	Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9	Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11	Down Passenger	13 25
No. 1	Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3	Down Frontier Mail	21 30
No. 5	Down Kathiawar Mail	21 45
No. 19	Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7	Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	H.M.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only	

Move For Graded Income Tax On Agricultural Produce

Rao Bahadur Bole's Resolution On Agenda For Ensuing Session Of Bombay Council

When the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council meets at Poona on July 8, 1935, the first reading of the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, will be taken up.

On the non-official side, Mr. V. N. Patil will ask for leave to move the Bill further to amend the Bombay Village Police Act, 1967.

Dr. M D. Gilder will seek permission of the House to introduce the Bill "to make provision for the registration, publication and inspection of Trusts for public purposes of a charitable nature for the benefit of Parsis, and for the keeping, filing, inspection and publication of audited accounts in respect thereof."

ELECTORAL ROLL.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale will move a resolution recommending the setting up of a mixed Committee of officials and non-officials in each district, to see that all persons entitled to be enrolled as voters at the Bombay Legislative Council elections are properly brought on record by the village officers; that in the case of deceased persons the names of their heirs are properly entered; that the names of the voters are correctly written necessarily with their surnames; and that the proof from the printing press is properly scrutinised before the final lists are printed.

Another resolution recommends to Government to issue strict instructions to district officials and through them to the village officers to bring on the electoral roll for the constituency concerned all persons whom they are bound by law or rules to bring on record and to see that these instructions are strictly carried out by the village officers.

BIRTH CONTROL CLINICS.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole will move a resolution recommending the establishment of Birth Control Clinics in the Government Hospitals and Districts.

Another resolution sponsored by the same mover, recommends to the Government to establish a City Civil Court in the northern part of the City of Bombay to try petty civil cases. He will also ask for change in the land revenue policy to be effected, by levying a tax on the income of land on a graded scale.

A resolution standing in the name of Mr. A. N. Surve seeks to appoint an Advisory Committee to look after the safety, comfort and convenience of passengers travelling by ferry steamers on the western coast of the Presidency, and also for the removal of harassment suffered by the merchants and others in the matter of freight rates, damage to goods and delay in their transport.

Mr. Syed Munawar recommends in his resolution the exploring of the possibilities of starting, in consultation with the Director of Industries and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, spinning and weaving factories on co-operative basis on a small scale at centres of cotton producing districts in the Presidency.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

He will ask for the establishment of a Provincial Industries Board composed of representatives of both city and mofussil industries to co-ordinate the work of the Director of Industries and the various agencies at work, to preserve and finance cottage and village industries and to prepare and launch schemes to market, both here and abroad, the products of all village and cottage industries.

Mr. Syed Munawar will also move the resolution recommending to Government to take immediate steps to carry into effect such of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour in India as relate to the Local Government.

Govt. Policy Towards Labour Movement Condemned

B. P. T. U. C. Decides To Carry On Agitation Against Repression

The Organizing Secretary of the A.I.T.U.C, Bombay, writes:—

A special meeting of the B.P.T.U.C. was held on Thursday, June 13, 1935, when 28 members representing 11 Unions and including the representatives of the Provisional Committee of the Dock Workers were present. As the matter on the agenda for discussion had special reference to the Dock Workers' Union, Com.. Ali Bahadur Khan, Vice-President, of the A.I.T.U.C, who happens to be the president of the Dock Workers' Union accepted the suggestion that Mr. Khedgikar should preside for the occasion. On the approval of the House, Mr. Khedgiker took the Chair.

DOCKERS' UNION DISPUTE.

The dispute in the Dock Workers' Union was taken up for discussion. Both the sides made statements and produced documents to substantiate their statements and criticised the activities of each other and after a full discussion for three hours the following resolution was adopted by a majority:

The B.P.T.U.C, is of opinion "that the Provisional Committee has been set up in the Docks without seeking proper avenues to settle the dispute in the Union"

The resolutions charged the Provisional Committee with a number of actions. The B.P.T.U.C. therefore "condemns the Provisional Committee and calls upon the T.U.C. elements not to associate or encourage this Committee or any persons connected with it, directly or indirectly."

After passing this resolution the meeting was adjourned to Tuesday, June 18, 1935.

On Tuesday, 36 members including 11 Unions were present. After expressing strong resentment on the arrest of Messrs. Rulker and Tyeb Sheik resolutions condemning the Government policy of repression directed against the T.U. movement resolving to hold a public meeting to protest against the repressive policy of Government, condemning the policy of Government in arresting and detaining the following active Trade Unionists, viz., S. V. Despande; S. V. Ghate; Dr Adhikari; J. Adhikari; A. N. Shetty; Phillip Spratt; G. M. Mote and Babu Karim (Sailor), under the special Powers Act and indefinitely interning them without trial and without any provision for their livelihood and calling upon the affiliated Unions to carry on agitation against this policy were unanimously passed.

'Quake Film In Corporation Hall

Mr. L. K. Harder and Mr. L. P. Advani have produced a 16 mm. film depicting the havoc done by the Quetta Earthquake. The film was taken before Martial Law was proclaimed in Quetta.

At the request of the producers a show of the film has been arranged for the benefit of the Fund of the Mayor of Bombay for the relief of the Earthquake sufferers. The show will be held in the Bombay Municipal Corporation Hall to-morrow (Tuesday at 6-10 (S. T.).

ISMAILIA STUDENTS' EDUCATION SOCIETY:—The annual general meeting of the Ismailia Students' Education Society will be held on Saturday (6th July) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), in the hall of the Society, Ismail House Nishampada Road, Dongri, Bombay.

BOMBAY QUETTA EARTHQUAKE RELIEF COMMITTEE:—The first meeting of the members of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee will be held today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

SHIVAJI PUBLIC SCHOOL

Prof. V. G. Rao Bar-at-Law presided over the concert held in aid of the Shivaji Public School, Dadar at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday evening.

After an enjoyable programme of music which included songs by Miss Anusuya Nadkarni and Bai Sundarabai and instrumental music by Miss Leela Samant and Prof. Vijneshwar Shastri the President made his speech in the course of which he expressed his appreciation of the work of the school.

With the singing of 'Vande Mataram', the gathering dispersed.

FLOATING BODY SENT TO MORGUE

The dead body of an unknown Hindu aged about 30 years was seen floating in the sea at Kennedy Sea Face opposite the Government Central Press on Sunday forenoon. No mark of violence was found in the body, which has been removed to the morgue for examination.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Rent Bills In Bombay

Notice of a resolution recommending to the Government of Bombay, to take early steps to see that rent bills are issued by landlords to tenants in Bombay City according to the English calendar only has been given by Mr. Syed Munawar and another, when the next session of the Legislative Council meets in Poona on July 8. Such a measure ought to be welcomed by every tenant. A good many of them must have been paying rents in the city accordng to the Hindu calendar, where invariably some days in almost every month disappear, as the calculations are made on the lunar month. On the other hand, according to the English calendar, not only the standardisation of the tenancy period in almost all the case is obtained, but the poor tenants will be paying rents for 365 days of the year of 12 months. Thereby, they may be benefited to a slight extent. There should not be any opposition to such a measure and what the landlords would be losing under the English calendar is very little. What little relief the tenants may get under the English calendar system ought not to be denied by the authorities. And it would be indeed good if the new system could be extended to the whole Province.

Propaganda For Tea

It is gratifying to note that the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association have taken up the matter in regard to the virtues of tea as depicted on railway tea stalls on station platforms. It is stated on the boards where tea is sold that tea is not only tasteful, harmless, and stimulant but it also prevents diarrhoea, cholera typhoid and depression. The Passengers and Traffic Relief Association wrote to the Railway authorities to remove this misleading writings from the sign boards as tea was not medically approved, but they were informed that the sign boards were the property of the Tea Cess Committee. On approaching the Commissioner for India of the Tea Cess Committee, he declined to remove the said sign boards as the propaganda was carried on for many years past by the Tea Cess Committee in conjunction with the railway authorities. He even declined to enter into discussion with the Association. The Association have therefore again taken up the matter with the railway authorities and the decision is awaited.

RAJARAM COLLEGE INAUGURAL LECTURE

(From A Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, June 22.

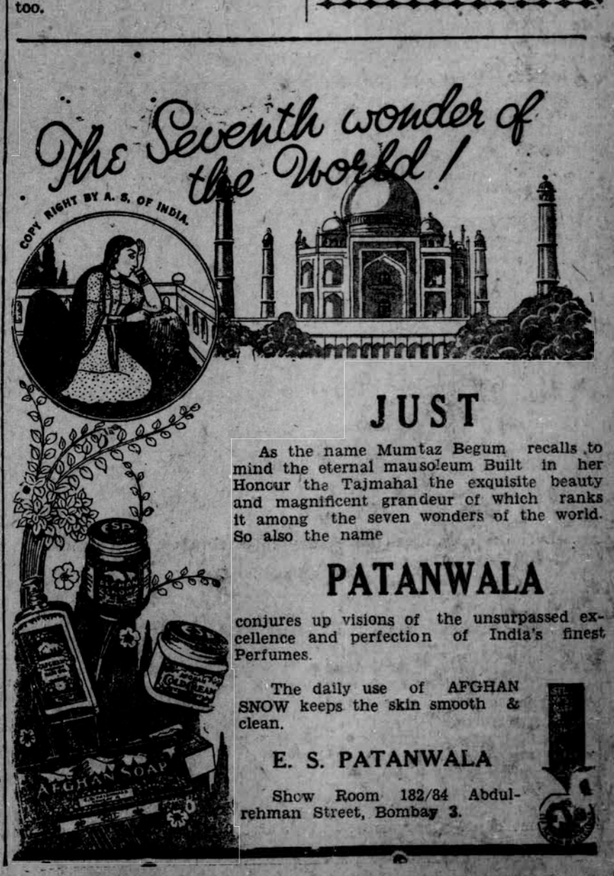
The inaugural lecture of the Rajaram College was delivered by Dr. S.L. Joshi, M.A., D. Litt., Dean of the Faculty of Comparative Religion and Philosophy in Dartmouth College, U.S.A., with Dr. Balkrishna, the Principal in the Chair.

In an eloquent speech Dr. Joshi explained the educational ideals of different nations in the West. The ideal of Germany, he said, was the production of scientifically trained minds, that of England, the production of gentlemen, that of America the production of good citizens. Indian educational institutions, he said, should, like the American, develop a sense of common citizenship of the whole country. Every Indian student should be taught to think in terms of the whole of India and not of any particular province or district.

He next spoke of a special feature of American life, the recognition of the dignity or labour in every form, including manual labour. He mentioned College patriotism as a notable thing in America. "A thrill went through me," he said, "when I first heard the husky voices of 2,200 vigorous young men of my college singing the college songs.'

He spoke of the manificent donations made by old students in the U.S.A. to their 'alma mater,' and wished the same in India too.

PATHE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Also Showing
BETTY BOOP AND A TECHNICOLOR COMEDY



JUST
As the name Mumtaz Begum recalls to mind the eternal mausoleum Built in her Honour the Tajmahal the exquisite beauty and magnificent grandeur of which ranks it among the seven wonders of the world. So also the name
PATANWALA
conjures up visions of the unsurpassed excellence and perfection of India's finest Perfumes.
The daily use of AFGHAN SNOW keeps the skin smooth & clean.
E. S. PATANWALA
Show Room 182/84 Abdulrehman Street, Bombay 3.

Telegrams "Chronicle" Registered No. B-168.
Telephone No. 22035. Post Box No. 611.
The Bombay Chronicle
32nd House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1935

THE GLASS INDUSTRY

The Government of India have published the Tariff Board's report on the glass industry and also their own resolution thereon. The Board, after a thorough investigation, with the assistance of an expert chosen by Government themselves and imported from Britain, has made out a good case for a fair measure of protection to the industry. But Government have thought fit to turn down its recommendations, at any rate for the present. Their decision will be much regretted by the country as a whole, particularly by those who are striving in various ways to promote Swadeshi industries. The glass industry is an old one in this country and has struggled on without any State aid worth mentioning. Glass is said to have been manufactured in India for centuries before Christ, and Pliny the Roman writer, described "Indian glass" as being of a superior quality. Even at the advent of British rule in India it was an established industry producing mainly bangles and small bottles. The manufacture of glass on modern lines began about forty years ago and the Swadeshi agitation in the first decade of the present century and, later, the Great War gave it a fair impetus. There are at present, according to the Tariff Board report, not less than fifty glass factories in the country, half of them being engaged entirely in the manufacture of bangles. But the industry is now passing through difficult times owing to general industrial depression and severe foreign competition. It is a great pity, therefore, that Government do not care to support it by accepting the very modest recommendations of the Tariff Board.

A Strong Case

The Board, after a full and thorough enquiry, feels no hesitation in concluding that the industry deserves protection for a period of ten years. It had not an altogether free hand in making its recommendations. Its terms of reference restricted its inquiry to finding out whether the conditions laid down in the Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission were satisfied in the case of the industry. The main condition laid down by the Commission is that the industry claiming protection should have enough natural advantages to make it self-supporting after a reasonable period of protection. The Board declares that on an examination of the various factors which constitute the natural advantages postulated by the Commission has fully satisfied it that "the glass industry substantially complies with this condition." Discussing the indigenous sources of raw materials, the Board points out that sand which is the bulkiest and, therefore, too costly to be imported, is present in abundance and that "by suitable treatment much of the Indian sand might be rendered fit for the manufacture of the best glass." As for Soda ash, an ingredient to which Government attach considerable importance, the Board says: "Soda ash is not at present obtainable in the country but this disadvantage is balanced by the other natural advantages possessed by the industry. The manufacture of soda ash has been achieved successfully in India; and there is good reason for expecting an early resumption of its manufacture when supplies will at once become available in the country." Regarding other important factors, the Board remarks: "Lime is available in unlimited quantity. Of other raw materials such small quantities are required that in their case the question of advantage hardly arises; but some of them e.g., saltpetre, borax and manganese dioxide are readily obtainable. The presence of suitable refractory materials and the quality of the coal available in the country constitute definite advantages." It is sometimes objected that Indian labour has not shown the requisite skill and efficiency for an industry like glass. To this uninformed objection the Board replies that "the disadvantages ascribed to Indian labour at early surveys of the industry have now largely disappeared and certainly do not outweigh the advantages of its abundance and its adaptability." The Board then concludes: "And finally the existence of a great market throughout the country, which may be expected to expand even more rapidly than in other countries and the opportunities for export both by sea and land constitute a further advantage. We are therefore satisfied that on the balance the glass industry does possess such natural advantages as to justify its claim for protection."

Deplorable Decision

On the strength of the above findings the Tariff Board recommended modest protective duties on the various classes of mported articles of glassware. But it is amazing that Government, after sleeping over the Board's report for over three years, now summarily reject its proposals for protection. Nor do they urge any convincing arguments in support of their attitude. Their main objection is that the absence of indigenous supplies of soda ash, which represents a large percentage of the total cost of materials, constitutes a great disadvantage to the industry. But the Board have anticipated the objection and have stated that "the proportion borne by the cost of soda ash to the total cost does not by itself afford a correct indication of its relative importance in the manufacture of glass in India and that in determining the position of the Indian industry, as compared with that of other countries, it is necessary to consider the extent to which the disadvantages in respect of soda ash is counterbalanced by advantages in other respects." Discussing this point in great detail the Board emphatically declares that "this disadvantage is balanced by the other natural advantages possessed by the industry and that "the manufacture of soda ash has been achieved successfully in India." It is deplorable, indeed, that this expert view of the Board is light-heartedly brushed aside by Government. They admit that a fresh source of supply of soda ash may be available in India within the next few years. But Government's unsympathetic attitude towards the glass industry as a whole is hardly calculated to make the supply available at an early date or in sufficiently large quantities. It is to be hoped that the next session of the Legislative Assembly will impress upon Government the need for reconsidering their decision and saving an important indigenous industry from ruin.

Congress And Socialists

"Howsoever", says Acharya Narendra Dev in his very able address to the Gujerat Congress Socialist Conference, "one may criticise and denounce the Congress, it is the only broad platform of anti-imperialist struggle in India, and it is the only centre to-day from which such a struggle can be conducted". Nothing could better sum up the role and the object of the Congress. But this acknowledgment also implies that criticism and denunciation should not, in fairness, suggest that the Congress is rather the reverse of what it actually is. This however, is not the case with some criticisms levelled against the Congress and its present leadership by some of the Congress Socialists. But that is by the way. Acharya Narendra Dev's address, we are happy to say, is not open to that complaint. On the contrary, it goes a fairly long way to confirm our own contention that the differences between Congress Socialists and other Congressmen are not such as to be incapable of adjustment.

Acharya Narendra Dev's criticism of Congress apathy towards labour is only partially true. Much of that so-called apathy has been due to actual pre-occupation with direct political struggle. But any way, Congress cannot be open to that criticism now: for, after all, Congress Socialists, are, as Acharya Narendra Dev himself quite rightly insists, part of the Congress which, we have no doubt, will readily bless all their efforts to ameliorate in all possible ways, the condition of workers and to participate in their day to day struggle for their rights. This is the logic of the Karachi resolution which Congress cannot naturally repudiate. And it is out of that very resolution that arises also the duty of the Congress towards the peasants, the general mass of the people of this country. To fulfil that duty—which alone can prove, in practice, the "bona fides" of the Congress and enlist the masses as actual participants in the political struggle—Congress has chalked out a programme of village reconstruction. Congress expects its Socialists to help it work the programme out, unless they have a better and more practical programme for villages; which Congress will be only too happy not only to discuss but also to adopt. Congress has no illusions about the present programme. It is not an infallible panacea, nor a permanent one, much less is it eternal. But the material condition of peasants needs urgent attention. It must be ameliorated immediately even though the means be humble. For it is still true that an army marches on its stomach and behind leaders who have proved their title to being followed by their practical interest in its material well-being and day to day needs.

BOMBAY'S FRUIT SUPPLY

Review Of Government Committee's Report

(By S. S. T.)

The Comittee appointed by Government to investigate into and and to suggest improvements in the marketing of fruit and vegetables in the town of Bombay have already issued a useful and interesting report. They have examined the subject from various points of view, and have considered the different stages through which the articles under consideration pass from the farmer to the consumer. It is evident from the report that the numerous intermediary agencies have rendered the lot of the producer as well as that of the consumer very hard, the former getting the lowest remuneration and the latter paying the highest cost. Under these circumstances there is no stimulus to the farmer to produce more of these articles, nor is there any encouragement to the consumer to purchase more of them. The committee think that the net supply of fruit and vegetables for consumption in Bombay are inadequate to feed the large and growing population of the City.

Defective Retailing

The statistics given in the report show that out of the 100 per cent. price realised on fruits from the consumer only 11.6 was received by the grower 2.3 was spent on packing, 5 per cent. on haulage, 9.7 on railway freight, 2.6 paid as dalali, 12.3 paid to the wholesaler and 56.5 to the retail seller on the stalls. The Commitee, therefore, are of opinion that the various items of cost of marketing are out of proportion to the price realised by the grower, and that the retail trade is defective and very costly and requires to be improved almost at every stage, in order to bring higher income to the grower and cheaper fruit and vegetables to the consumer.

Improvements Suggested

With a view to effecting improvement in the quality of fruit and vegetables, the Commitee recomend the registration of the nursery men and the seed stores that supply plants and seeds to the farmers and they further recommend the Agricultural Department to make propaganda in this direction as well as in that of effecting better grading, packing and hauling of the articles, and think that with these improvements it would be possible to effect sales by description or at the most by samples as in the European countries. We agree that these improvements are essential, but we doubt the efficacy of the official agency to undertake the task, which in co-operatively advanced European countries is effectively done through co-operative agency. Whatever the agency, the work becomes much facilitated if there is mass education among the people.

Inadequate Railway Facilities

It also appears from the report that the agencies most responsible for the deterioration of the articles in question are the Railways. The absence of proper platform accommodation in stations which export the articles with the resulting exposure of the parcels to the sun: the faulty method of

(Continued on Page 8)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Strong Pro-German Gestures In Britain

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, June 15.
(By Air Mail.)

The foreign policy of Britain appears to be changing with an emphasis on a German alliance though it was expected that with the reconstruction of the Cabinet there would be a modification in the pro-Hitler forces. The naval talks between Germany and Britain are reported to be progressing favourably. The main factor at the basis of the present naval talks is that Britain is the leading signatory to the Treaty of Versailles. By this Treaty Germany is strictly prohibited from having a Navy, except a few unimportant ships which may practically form a coastal police. By entertaining conversations with Germany to give to the Fatherland a Navy about 60 per cent. in strength of Great Britain and equal to that of Italy, Britain is for all intends and purposes destroying her own signature to the Treaty and is encouraging Germany to overthrow her Treaty obligations. This is being done before the Treaty is officially modified by common consent of the other signatories.

Effect On Italy

This step fundamentally shakes the authority and moral status of the League of Nations, though the British Government continuously professes to be a supporter of the League. In the growing friendship between Germany and Great Britain, Italy is seeing evidences of British antagonisin to her ambitions. Consequently, a section of the Italian public opinion believes that Britain is deliberately encouraging and assisting Abyssinia in order to get Italians beaten in Abyssinia. That accounts for the burst of anger in Italy against Great Britain. The British press is agitated over the systematic campaign carried on by the Italian press against Britain's policy in developing her Empire. The Italian press is day in and day out publishing lengthy reports from different parts of the British Empire showing how British imperialism has conquered different colonies and the dominions. The British Foreign Office was led to the belief that if the present anti-British campaign that is in evidence was brought to the notice of the Italian dictator he might take prompt steps against the local press. However, to the surprise of Sir Samuel Hoare, the new Foreign Secretary, and the Yellow Press. Mussolini himself went a step further in denouncing Great Britain. He warned her that he would imitate to the letter those who wish to give Italy a lesson. "They have shown that, when it was a question of creating an Empire," he said, "or defending it, they never took any notice of world opinion. We have old and new accounts to settle, and we will settle them. We will pay no attention to that which may be said across the frontier, because only we, we exclusively and no others, are the arbiters of our interests and the guarantors of our future." This declaration of Il Duce appears to be the last straw on the camel's back at the British Foreign Office.

Prince's Speeches

In keeping with the present British policy an entirely new departure in British constitutional history has taken place this week. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who, in the second degree, represents the constitutional Crown, has delivered two speeches this week which strongly savour of political expressions of a Government Minister instead of the neutral and non-political statements of a Royal Prince. Speaking to the ex-Servicemen of the British Legion, His Royal Highness supported the idea of representatives of British ex-Servicemen meeting the ex-Servicemen of Germany. This meeting in Germany, the Prince proposed, is to be followed by an international conference of all ex-Servicemen. The view is taken in political circles that His Royal Highness has gone beyond an expression of his approval of this plan and has emphatically delivered a pro-German speech. The speech is considered to be a proclamation of the newly constructed National Government of Great Britain of a new policy of extending Britain's hand of friendship to Germany. Such an emphatic political gesture is quite exceptional in a British Prince.

"Misguided Cranks"

The other speech of His Royal Highness which has become an element of worry in certain British circles was in connection with the public schools of the O.T.C.'s. It is apprehended that the Prince of Wales may be laying down a precedent by siding himself with a policy which is undoubtedly not a national policy but the policy of the Conservative Party. This factor is accentuated by his highly backing up those who are championing in Britain the establishment of public schools on behalf of the O.T.C.'s He has not satisfied himself by giving his blessings to such a movement but he has condemned in very strong terms the opponents of the movement by characterising them as cranks. The Liberal and Labour press has been unable to swallow the Prince's speech, although it has not, barring one exception, mustered courage to protest against it. The "News Chronicle" has, however, taken the Prince to task for calling the opponents of the scheme as "misguided cranks." This is the first time that a speech of His Royal Highness has been publicly criticised. It is well-known that the quakers, the pacifists and even the members of the last Labour Government look upon the O.T.C movement as very pernicious and as one which encourages to keen up the military mentality of the youth of Britain. As a matter of fact, the last Labour Government had even withheld State grant to

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

OVERDOING IT?

Diplomatic banquets are necessarily confined to exchange of felicitous compliments. But considering the present circumstances, Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Foreign Secretary, rather overdid his duties as a diplomat and statesman at the farewell dinner to the Japanese Ambassador in London and his wife. He went out of his way deliberately—and, we believe, wrongly—to emphasise that "Anglo-Japanese relations had been entirely free from disturbing factors in recent times." Who can believe it in the face of, for instance, the oil monopoly trouble in Manchukuo? Then, Sir Samuel referred to "the recent reports in North China." But the manner in which he did so and the language in which he couched his reference are expressive not so much of his sense of the obligations of international etiquette as of the lack of consciousness of moral obligations involved in the recent happenings in North China. Or is it that Britain does not recognise any duties arising out of the League Covenant, the Kellogg Pact and the Nine Power Treaty?

AN INSTEP

It was an interesting and, more than that, an instructive speech that Mr. J. H. Thomas delivered in the House of Commons on June 20. An entirely new situation, he authoritatively acknowledged, was created by the Statute of Westminter, wherein "Each Dominion now had absolute freedom to determine its own destiny." It was, presumably, the realisation of this situation that had compelled Lord Halifax, during the recent debate on the India Bill, to resort to something that very strongly resembles casuistry. Lord Halifix is possessed by an overpowering desire to assure Indians that "at some time, when India has fitted herself for it" the Britishers do "envisage for India a status not necessarily identical but most certainly equal, to that of any self-governing Dominion." In more straightforward language, what the joint author of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact now suggests is, that India may, in some distant future, enjoy Dominion Status, but not necessarily the specific privileges of it. So much for solemn pledges relating to Dominion Status and the substance of Independence.

THE CONTRAST.

Mr. Thomas gave utterance to instructive sentiments in another connection also. Let us quote the B. O. W. "With regard to the Imperial economic position, Mr. Thomas said they must retain the right first, to consider the interests of the people in Britain; secondly, they wished to encourage and develop all parts of the Empire by giving preference; and, thirdly, but by no means lastly, they must not be unmindful of the vital importance of their export trade with foreign countries." All honour to the British patriot for clearly stating these principles and acting upto them. All honour to the Dominions who apply these valuable and necessary principles, from the standpoint of their own interests, to their economic dealings with Great Britain. But can we say the same thing of "India"?

UNWISE BAN.

The ban on Maulana Shaukat Ali's entry into Sind on the eve of his departure for Karachi confirms the Government's determination not to allow any attempt to probe into the incidents that led to the Karachi firing tragedy. The ban is decidedly unwise, for it will only strengthen suspicions and doubts in the minds of the public. The Assembly, it will be recalled, had demanded an enquiry into the affair; and public meetings, held all over the country, reiterated and endorsed the demand. But inspite of the widespread feeling on the matter the Government obstinately refused to have an official enquiry. And they are not even prepared to allow a non-official enquiry. There cannot be two explanations of all this.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Zetland On Reforms Bill

Lord Zetland in moving the second reading of the Indian Reforms Bill in the House of Lords, explained that he had accepted the office of Secretary of State for India on the understanding that he would not seek to modify the Communal Award which he had described as cruel and harsh on Bengal ("Reformer", June 15). How far such an understanding is compatible with British standards of political morality, we do not wish to discuss. We would only remark that it is something of a shock to see a British nobleman of high character, much respected for his intellectual calibre, agreeing to compromise with his conscience on a point affecting the contentment and well-being of millions of people whose affairs he administered some years ago. His lordship said that he would try to persuade the Bengal communities to come to an understanding. It is good of him, but what of the equally bad, if not worse, parts of the Award relating to other provinces?—"Indian Social Reformer."

Unwise Ban

It is no use concealing the widespread public dissatisfaction caused by the Government's refusal to allow philanthropic bodies and persons to proceed to Quetta, the latest to be so treated being Mahatma Gandhi. His request for permission to visit Quetta with his collaborators has been turned down by the Viceroy. It is possible to argue, as the Government apparently do, that as there are no survivors left in Quetta, all of them having been despatched to their respective places, there is no occasion for the presence of relief parties there. It may be granted at once that there is considerable force in the reasoning. But we fail to see what would have been lost by allowing some philanthropic persons to proceed to Quetta, if only to discover for themselves that their presence there was totally uncalled for.—"Servant Of India."

Another Protest From Abyssinia
—Headline.

More growling in Italy?

* * * *

"Judgment must be reserved on the latest appeal by the Government of Agyssinia to the League of Nations," opines our Anglo-Indian contemporary.

This is a Mussolini miracle. Only a few weeks ago our contemporary was giving judgments of its own on all Italo-Abyssinian troubles. A few more attacks on Britain in the Italian Press and judgment will not only be reserved but reversed also.

* * * *

Few Secretaries of State, says the "Statesman," have gone to Whitehall with a greater knowledge of India than the Marquess of Zetland.

If he had been an ignoramus the tribute would have read thus "Few Secretaries of State have gone to Whitehall with a more thoroughly open mind about India than the——"

* * * *

Education Means Raising A New Generation.
—Headline.

We had half suspected this. As to the other half of our feeling, it is more realistic. It is a conviction that it doesn't——in India.

* * * *

Quetta has the whole world at its back, says Gandhiji.

The authorities, it is rumoured, regard this as a slightly exaggerated compliment to themselves.

* * * *

It is reported from Simla that "the Government of India are keenly watching the popular reactions to their policy in Quetta in respect of their decision to prevent all ingress . . . ."

Another Ordinance in the Offing?

* * * *

By the way, what with one thing or other, we forgot to ear our "alter ego's" words in regard to criticisms of Muslim leaders' apathy towards Quetta. At least Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon is anything but apathetic. He is doing—in fact, he has done—his duty. He has actually given notice of a number of questions as also of a resolution to transfer the headquarters of the Western Command to Karachi for the next session of the Assembly. What more could even the most exacting critic demand of the great leaders?

* * * *

"The Bishop of Exeter", says the Pioneer, cuts a strange figure as the ally of Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin and the shade of Lenin."

No more strange than Dean Inge, the Imperialist Christians like Henry Page-Crofts, than, in fact all those Britishers who are democrats at "Home" and supporters of "un-British" autocracy in India.

* * * *

From India Bill debate in Lords:—

"We would be well advised", said Viscount Fitzalan, "to lighten the ship . . . . "

No, this is not an ill-advised reference to the cargo of safeguards.

* * * *

"The real difficulty lies not in federation but in Central responsibility", said Lord Peel.

Yes. In disguising its unreality.

* * * *

The Muslim League and the Muslim Conference are getting excited over clause 299 and a meeting of the Council of the League was held under the presidentship of Haji Rashid Ahmed, expressing apprehension and urging Government to alter the clause.

But isn't it strange that all this time the great guardians of Muslim interests—the Aga Khans and the Jinnahs—should have been ignorant of the clause?

Sorry, our mistake, H. H. the Aga Khan was unavoidably busy with his horses for the Derby and Mr. Jinnah—but where and how is he?

* * * *

Where Teachers Play Truant.

—Headline.

It is the paradise of students.

* * * *

"This old castle is exactly as it was 600 years ago—not a stone altered, nothing repaired."

"I know—they must have the same landlord as we have."

THE WORLD OF FINANCE

A Weekly Survey

(By "Zandhyala")

The discordant voices of the world's financial orchestra seem to have been stopped for a while. With the success of M. Laval in piloting the Plenary Powers Bill, the 'gold bloc' now enjoys a breathing space. The 'Blue Eagle' still flies with N.R.A. and A.A.A. on its wings. The intervention of President Roosevelt has averted a strike in coal mines in America. The China-Japanese tension which it was feared would embroil other nations has been relieved, though temporarily. The conclusion of the Anglo-German Agreement for the limitation of naval armaments, and the forthcoming visit to France of Captain Anthony Eden, the Dove of Peace, may facilitate a general agreement for naval limitation between all the Naval Powers of the world.

* * * *

Despite the fog of uncertainties hanging in the horizon is thus gradually lifted up, the markets have remained dull with a very limited turn over. The commodities are evincing a sagging tendency. Both cotton and silver remains dormant. Market operators also are inactive.

* * * *

The 'gold bloc' now enjoys a breathing space. M. Laval, like M. Poincare nine years ago, has shown himself capable of riding the storm, and restored confidence once again in the gold currencies. The orthodox policy of Bank of France, the raising of the bank rate, has had the desired effect. The outflow of gold from France has been sufficiently checked, and the Bank of France has reduced its rate to 5 per cent.

* * * *

But the crux of the problem is the shortage of the treasury's cash balance and this remains unsolved. The immediate deficit of the budget is estimated at about 10 milliard francs. Under normal circumstances the Government may either borrow or effect fresh economies to meet the deficit. But the recent issue of the 5 per cent. Post Office loan at 91 rules out the possibility of raising fresh loans by the Government on favourable terms. As regards the other alternative the civil servants' pay has already been cut to the bone. M. Laval's administration has again announced a cut of 20 per cent in departmental services, and a reduction of about 400 milliard francs in the State's contribution to social insurance system. Like many other countries they do not interfere with the cost of armed services, as it is of course sacrosanct. Even if the present Government may tide over the present 'impasse' by these measures, the problem of drying up the reserves still remains unsolved. The internal economic position of France is still grave, and with dwindling exports, it is becoming rather increasingly difficult for France to maintain her position under the present system of high quotas and higher tariffs. And so whoever thinks of wearing Elijah's mantle must be faced with the inevitable alternatives of devaluation and deflation. But once again the evil day has been postponed.

* * * *

The cotton market has reached a stalemate. In fact, the entire cotton industry is seething with unrest. In the absence of any definite news from America regarding the Government loan on new crop, acreage restriction and others, the market has remained rather dull. The Advisory Committee has recommended a 10 cents loans, but many believe a 13 cents loan. The weather conditions are, of course, very uncertain. But nobody knows when President Roosevelt will cause another stunt.

* * * *

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration with its reduction programme and procuring taxes, has provoked a good deal of resentment among textile manufactures. The manufacturers contend that the processing tax of 4 cents a pound on all cotton growing through their mills, has disabled them from competing with Japanese and European productions. To a certain extent it also resulted in the curtailment of internal consumption. Though the proceeds of this tax are now being utilised for paying rentals to the owners of cotton plantation for keeping a portion of their land from cotton cultivation, the industrialised complain it as a very heavy burden on the industry. As a result of diminished exports from America, it is reported that about 71 mills were closed in America during the past 8 months, and thus rendered thousands of employees dependent on Government relief.

* * * *

Again the pegging of cotton at 12 cents level has placed the American cotton beyond the reach of other markets, and has caused a drop of about 4 million bales in exports. As a result of the failure of his attempts to put up the cotton prices artificially at a higher level, President Roosevelt recently made proposals for the control of cotton cultivation, on an international basis, but these proposals had scarcely any support from other cotton growing countries.

Under these circumstances it is but natural to adopt a 'wait and see' policy and the operators may be well advised in pursuing a cautious policy.

* * * *

Despite encouraging London sterling advices, the Indian gilt-edged market has remained quietly steady without evincing any tendency to further improvement. The success of the recent issues in the London market, and the encouraging news of the Board of Trade Report have imparted strength to the Sterling securities. The gulf between the 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper and the comparable Sterling Securities has again widened to more than three points this week. An effective way of bridging this gulf is by securing for the rupee securities a place on the London market after the open of a branch of the Reserve Bank in London.

* * * *

One main trouble seems to be that the market is not sufficiently confident of the long-term outlook. Though many operators are inclined to a bullish view regarding the short-term outlook for securities, they are adopting a very cautious policy especially in view of their unhappy experience during the recent debacle in the Stock Exchange. Again rumours are finding out that the new loan of the Government will have a bearish influence on the values of other securities. At any rate the new loan cannot have depressing effects on the securities, and with the Reserve Bank and Imperial Bank always at the back, there may not be any further drop in the gilt-edged values from the existing levels.

* * * *

A few years ago Steels were at the bottom being ranked with other depressed industry shares. Dividends even on preference shares were in arrears. But to-day conditions have thoroughly changed and Steels have been more or less completely rehabilitated. In no other section in the market has there been such an increased activity during the past few months as was in evidence in Steels, and the market capitalisation of these Steel shares has doubled within a short period of less than one year.

The latest report of the Board of Direcors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, has entirely justified the market anticipations.

Despite lower protection duties from November 1, 1934, and an excise duty on production of steel ingots the Company has set up a fresh record of output and profits. As a result of steady conservation of its resources and improvement of its plant together with the rationalisation of the industry, a greater proportion of the Company's capacity has been in use to meet the requirements of the Indian market for steel. The company's output of all the principal products has increased from 28,03,000 tons in 1933-34 to 30,56,000 in 1934-35 the highest so far attained in any one year and the quantities of steel despatched to customers has increased from 5,39,000 tons to 6,13,060 during the same period. The Company's net earnings after making necessary appropriations for depreciation, bad and doubtful debts, etc., have amounted to Rs. 1,77,78,657 (as against Rs. 1,19,71,742 in 1933-34) which also includes a sum of Rs. 1,14,458, brought forward from the last year's accounts. Out of this the Directors propose to declare a dividend of Rs. 9 First Preference shares and Rs. 22-8 on Second Preference shares.

The financial position of the company is exceedingly sound as it has been able to effect substantial savings in interest charges, debenture and loan charges and others. The depreciation fund now stands at Rs. 1,03,00,000 as against the the gross block of Rs. 25,28 lakhs.

* * * *

From the above analysis one is justified in taking a very optimistic view regarding the future earnings of the company. Even if the profits of the company were to proceed at this same pace, according to the scheme of 1926, the company will be able to clear off next year all arrears accrued on preference after 1926, and thus will be in a position to declare handsome dividends on shares of other denominations, while paying arrears on preference prior to 1926 in gradual instalments in the coming years. The conclusion of an agreement between the Continental Steel Centre and the British Steel federation has assured a stable price level for steel products to be maintained in future.

The only adverse factor of lower protective duties since November last may be counteracted by the steady progress of the company, and it is not necessary to apprehend any decrease in its revenues in the coming years.

IMPORTANT FRENCH MANUFACTURERS

of Woollen Fabrics reducing their activities, would sell Cheaply Weaving and Spinning apparatus in very good condition. Write No. 50.007|32 Mulhot, 17 Rue Vivienne, Paris, France.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ENROL

For all 1936 Commercial Examinations

ORAL or POSTAL TUITION FOR

Accounting (F.C.R.A.), Auditing (R.A.), Banking (C.A.I.B. and C.A.I.I.B.), Insurance (A.C.I.I.), Company Management & Secretarial Practice (F.I.S.A.), and other Examinations, such as L.C.C. and D.Com. (I.M.C.)

Fresh Classes in all subjects from 10th June

Special Classes from this month for

B.A. FINAL EXAMINATION.

Apply for complete free prospectus

BATLIBOI'S

Accountancy Training Institute, Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH BOMBAY UNIVERSITY?

By S. G. WARTY, M.A.

Price Re. 1.

Sound Criticisms—Practical Suggestions.

Order from Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road, Indian Book Depot, Medows Street, or send one rupee postal order to SISTER INDIA OFFICE, Jogeshwari, Bombay Suburbs, and the book will reach you without further expense.

HITLER FIRST, GOD NEXT!

Doctor Barth Refuses To Take Oath Of Unconditional Allegiance

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, June 22.

Doctor Karl Barth, professor of Theology at the Bonn University who as a member of the Confessional Front refused to take unconditional oath of allegiance to Herr Hitler, was placed in the retired list by the Nazi Reichminister of Education when he was suspended with salary cut by the disciplinary court in last December.

Doctor Barth explained, he had no objections to the oath of allegiance for Herr Hitler but objected to the formula of putting his duty to Hitler before his duty to God.

102 KILLED IN RHEINSDORF DISASTER

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, June 22.

The deathroll in the Rheinsdorf disaster is provisionally fixed at 102 according to an official communique 68 dead recovered or died in hospital 34 missing 83 severely injured while the number of slightly injured is 628.

Another Law College For Madras?

MADRAS, June 22.

The prospects of starting another Law College in the Madras city, which will be under private management, are being explored by certain members of the Madras bar, who state that the method of recruiting lecturers to the Madras Law College, which is a Government institution has affected the standard of legal education in the presidency.—United Press.

WILL ITALY LEAVE LEAGUE?

Eden Thinks Govt. Is Fully Prepared To Take Step If Necessary

(Special Cable)

ROME, June 22.

Capt. Eden will find in Government circles a strong inclination to leave the League of Nations if any attempt is made to exert an unjustified pressure on Italy regarding her colonial policy. If the League calls an emergency meeting before August 25 to discuss the Abyssinian proposal and if a League observer should be sent to Italo-Abyssnian frontier it is unlikely that Italy will attend the meeting. It is fully realised here what a serious blow Italy's leaving the League will be to the League's future but Government, if necessary, will be fully prepared to take the step.

"ABYSSINIA" LEFT OUT

The hope that Capt. Eden's visit will result in the reaffirmation of the Stresa three-power solidarity is expressed by the Foreign Office spokesman. Conversations with Sgr. Mussolini will be held here on Monday and if necessary on Tuesday also on the Naval situation, the Western Air Pact, and the Danubian Conference.

Official circles declare that Abyssinia won't be discussed but regard it unlikely that this can be totally excluded. While, no doubt, Britain's independent action in signing the agreement caused surprise here, there are indications that Government appreciates Britain's realistic action in reaching a settlement with Germany.

FOR FULL NAVAL CONFERENCE

The Government's view-point on Naval question is believed to be firstly that, the basis of naval limitation has hitherto been Versailles treaty and therefore it may now be necessary to increase the Italian navy, especially if France increases hers.

Secondly, Italy is willing to send naval experts to the preliminary conference in the near future to prepare the ground for a full naval conference.

LAVAL'S STATEMENT

RUGBY, June 23.

Conversations in Paris between Mr. Anthony Eden, Minister for League Affairs, and M. Laval, French Premier, concluded this afternoon.

In a statement issued later M. Laval said that he had exchanged useful explanations with Mr. Eden regarding the naval agreement between England and Germany.

"Furthermore we discussed European problems raised by the present international situation and we examined the London communique of February 3, and the form of collaboration between our two Governments. It appeared necessary to us to find practical measures to solve all the questions that were discussed in London which interest not only our two countries but other European Powers. Mr. Eden has informed his Government of our conversation. Upon his return from Rome, I will have another meeting with him. Mr. Eden and I agree in recognizing that France and England must remain faithful to their common duties and work in closest collaboration for European peace by organization of collective security."

Mr. Eden is leaving Paris for Rome at mid-night.—B.O.W.

EDEN'S MISSION TO PARIS

PARIS, June 22.

Both the British and French seem very pleased with the result of Capt. Eden's visit which dissipated the clouds cast by the Naval agreement.

After reading the communique M. Laval said, the hope inspired by the conversations will probably be enhanced after the next meeting with Capt. Eden.

Capt. Eden received a reply from London to-day enabling him to assure M. Laval that Britain was anxious to proceed very quickly with all subjects raised in the declaration of February 3 and the next step is to agree to the best methods of getting a move on, in which connection Capt. Eden forwarded suggestions to London which require Cabinet sanction.

The Cabinet's decision will be taken in time for Capt. Eden to communicate reply to M. Laval on return from Rome on Thursday and the fact that suggestions have not been rejected forthwith by the Foreign Office augurs well for the Cabinet approval.

As regards the naval question it is learned that Capt. Eden gave M. Laval to understand that the Anglo-German agreement leaves France completely a free hand to increase her Navy as much as she chooses.

On the other hand M. Laval gave no hint of any such intention.

Both statesmen kept off Abyssinia.—Reuter's Special.

NOTES FROM MOSCOW

Disastrous Tragedy Of The "Maxim Gorky"

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MOSCOW, May 28.

A horrible tragedy and dreadful disaster occurred to the world's largest and best land airship, the "Maxim Gorky", in which all of its crew consisting of 11 persons, 41 passengers, including 7 women and 5 children, perished. The disaster took place a little while after the gigantic steel bird had left the earth and was still flying over the territory of the airdrome. Most of the passengers were distinguished engineers and other employees of the airplane building concern, TZAGI, and it was they who had taken part in the building of the ill-fated plane, and were with their wives and children on a holiday flight over Moscow, when the catastrophe occurred.

Unusual Circumstances

The airplane "Maxim Gorky" perished under unusual circumstances, and through no fault of its own either in troubles with mechanism or in defective construction. The catastrophe occurred because of the fact that pilot Blagin, who piloted one of the two airplanes which always escorted the Steel Bird, one on each side, broke the rules set for his plane, and in spite of strict orders forbidding him, he began to perform stunts. One of these stunts failed, with the result that he lost speed and crashed into the right wing of the "Maxim Gorky".

The blow, according to Pybushkin, pilot of the second escort plane, was of terrific force, and as a result the "Maxim Gorky" dipped to the right and its outer covering fell off and dropped to earth together with pieces of Blagin's machine. After the blow, the big plane continued to fly by inertia for 10-15 seconds, the listing began to increase and the plane began to go into a nose dive. A part of the left wing then broke off, the plane turned on its back, struck some trees in its fall and finally fell in pieces upon the earth in one of the most disastrous tragedies in the history of aviation. It was only through the heroic presence of mind of First Pilot Zhurov, and Second Pilot Mikheyev, who commanded the ill-fated ship, and in whose deaths the Soviet Union loses two of its finest birdmen, that even greater disaster was prevented. As the ship fell they shut off the gas-tank switch, and thus avoided the inevitable explosion and fire which would have spread to the houses amongst which the plane fell.

State Funeral

The bodies of the victims have been cremated and the urns containing the ashes were placed in the Hall of Columns, the same hall where Lenin's body lay in state. Among the Guards of Honour were included Joseph Stalin, Defense Commissar, Voroshilov, and members of the Soviet Government. The funeral took place in the form of a great demonstration in which over a million people participated. It was really a heartrending scene to witness not only the grief and laments of the near and dear ones of the deceased, but that of all the inhabitants of Moscow, and the entire populace of the USSR.

The Government has issued a decree to allow a lump sum allowance of 10,000 roubles to the family of the deceased, as well, to allow them double pensions. Another decree has been issued ordering the building of three gigantic all metal airships, of the same type of the "Maxim Gorky" to be named the "Vladimir Lenin", the "Joseph Stalin", and the "Maxim Gorky".

World's Most Perfect Airship

The "Maxim Gorky" was built to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the literary activities of the famous Soviet writer, Maxim Gorky, at a cost of six million roubles contributed by the public. It was built according to the specifications, and with the direct participation, of, Professor A. N. Tupolev and was completed on April 20th, 1934. It was recognized as the world's most perfect and up-to-date flying ship. Outstandig aviation experts from Europe and America came to this country to see the highest achievement of man in the culture of the machine age. Some of the fol-

(Continued on Page 8.)

World Commerce Chamber's War On Trade Barriers

PARIS CONGRESS PLANS TO FACILITATE BUSINESS RECOVERY

(From A Correspondent.)

PARIS, (By Mail).

Two of the meetings scheduled for the forthcoming Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, which will be held in Paris from June 24th to June 29th, will be devoted to the trade barriers which to-day are interfering with the free flow of international commerce and consequently holding up business recovery.

The names of the principal speakers at the first meeting, which will be presided over by Mr. Georges Theunis, former Prime Minister of Belgium and Chairman of the Belgian National Committee of the I. C. C., are announced.

SPEAKERS AND SUBJECTS.

The Swedish economist, Professor B. Ohlin, will deal with the "Evolution of International Trade and its Importance from the view point of National Economy."

The well-known French industrialist, Mr. Etienne Fougere, will analyse the effects of bilateralism in commercial policy.

Mr. Karl Luer, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Frankfurt a|M., will deal with "The Revival of International Lending."

Mr. A. Falter, President of the Central Union of Polish Industry, will speak on "The Relative Importance of Agricultural and Industrial Production in Economic Life."

Mr. W. Leslie Runciman (Great Britain) will speak on "Agreements for the Reduction of Trade Barriers."

Mr. E. R. von Streeruwitz, former Chancellor of Austria, will speak on "Stable Currencies and the International Movement of Goods."

The formulation of a programme of action for leading the various nations out of the blind alley of strictly bilateral trading relations will be the object of the second meeting.

A novel feature is being introduced into the organization of the forthcoming Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, which will take place in Paris from 24th to 29th June. A series of lunches will be held at which those delegates from the various countries who are interested in the same branch of commercial or industrial activity can have a special opportunity of meeting.

Thus, "branch" lunches will be held bringing together delegates interested in the cotton, wool, chemical and automobile industries. There will also be a commercial aviation lunch, a bankers' lunch, a stock exchange lunch, a commercial arbitration lunch and an economists' lunch, the last mentioned including directors of economic and commercial research departments of leading business and banking houses.

Delegates to the Congress are invited to inform their respective National Committees as soon as possible if they are interested in attending one of these functions. They will take place on Thursday, June 27th, with the exception of the Stock Exchange Lunch, which is fixed for Saturday, June 29th.

NEW ASIATIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Under the able management of Messrs. Birla Bros. Ltd., Managing Agents, the New Asiatic Life Insurance Co., Ltd., has achieved great success for the year ending 31st December 1934. During nearly 11 months, proposals for assurance of Rs. 23,20,500 were received out of which proposals for Rs. 20,000,000 were accepted and 734 policies assuring the sum of Rs. 15,38,500 were issued. The amount of re-insurance was Rs. 2,35,500. Despite the economic blizzard and keen competition in the insurance field, the Company has shown satisfactory progress.

According to the statement of accounts the total income for the year from all sources was Rs. 55,537-3-0 of which the net premium income after deducting reinsurance premium of Rs. 3159-13-0, amounted to Rs. 50,203-11-0. Claims by death admitted towards the close of the year under review on two lives amounting to Rs. 2000 were promptly met. The Company has been cautious is registering new business.

The Company is bound by the Articles of Association to invest 60 p.c. of its funds in Trustee Securities. The Managing Agents have foregone their remuneration and intend to do so until the Company stands on a profitable basis. The Company offers various attractive schemes.

Ludhiana, June 22.—The Ludhiana Bar Association has passed a resolution requesting the Government to appoint members of the Conciliation Board, under Act VII of 1934 Relief of Indebtedness Act, from among the members of the Bar.—United Press.

VAGARIES OF MATRICULATION RESULTS

Our Readers' Views

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Matric result of this year is in certain respects as tragic as the Quetta earthquake. Only, in one instance there is the consolation that all over the world it has evoked profound sorrow and deep human sympathy, but in the other case no one cares to stop to shed a tear over an equally horrible disaster.

For the sake of my analytical scrutiny of these results I am taking in this article all the Marathi and Kanarese speaking centres except Bombay and Poona which I shall deal with in another letter. I start with a tabular statement of the results in the different centres.

Centre	Percentage of passes.
1 Dharwar:	.. 25
Sanskrit	.. 33
Marathi	.. 20
Kanarese	.. 18
2 Kolhapur:	.. 18
Sanskrit	.. 41
Marathi	.. 11
Kanarese	.. 6
3 Sholapur:	.. 32
Sanskrit	.. 42
Marathi	.. 22
Kanarese	.. 0
4 Sangli:	.. 35
Sanskrit	.. 48
Marathi	.. 25
Kanarese	.. 0
5 Belgaum:	.. 30
Sanskrit	.. 50
Marathi	.. 37
Kanarese	.. 35
6 Bijapur:	.. 22
Sanskrit	.. 33
Marathi	.. 22
Kanarese	.. 20
7 Nasik:	.. 28
Sanskrit	.. 31
Marathi	.. 23
Persian	.. 34
8 Dhulia:	.. 50
Sanskrit	.. 74
Marathi	.. 43
Persian	.. 50

The full results vary from 18 p.c. to 50 p.c. It is impossible to believe that Kolhapur, last year, was a swarm of dunces, more particularly in Marathi and that Dhulia students were exceptionally good, with Sanskrit student doubly wiser than the Marathi students. Nor can we believe that Sanskrit students were so much better than either Marathi or Kanarese students in the same localities that in all these centres there should be a glaring disparity among these results. Nor is it possible to believe that the schools in one centre became worse in the course of the year and were responsible for their bad or unsatisfactory results. Only two factors can account for these vagaries. Either the questions in the subjects concerned were too stiff or some of the examiners were too strict. At Dharwar centre the following curious accidents have happened. Of the 48 Kanarese students with Physiology and Hygiene only two have passed. The Kanarese and Physics and Chemistry group has fared somewhat better, but out of 442 only 90 candidates have passed in this group! How tragic?

These are but a few of the vagaries of the paper setters and the examiners, the victims of which are students from different schools in the same centres. The theory that some schools are mushroom schools and send up unfit students for the examination does not fit in with the fact which shows catastrophies from all sorts of schools. The vagaries and uncertainties are so glaring that the explanation that the candidates belonging to certain groups, particularly with Sanskrit or Sindhi, were of a superior type, all massed together cannot be accepted as the only explanation for the poor results at certain centres in certain groups. It is noteworthy, except at Dhulia where the general percentage is 50, the failure percentage in other schools varies from 66 to 72 p.c. Even at Ahmedabad (of which Gujarat and Kathiawar centres I will speak in another article) out of 1882 candidates only 413 have been declared successful. The failure p.c. is of about 77.

The conclusion is forced upon us that there is something very rotten in our University Examinations. The whole system has become more wooden and more steel-framed than the British Administration in British India. The youth of our Presidency have become pawns in the game that the University and its examination systems including the examiners have been playing and the game has become so dehumanised and wanton that the "slaughter" is taken for granted and evokes no feeling of horror even in the hearts of those who ought to know better. Some master-mind full of sympathy is very badly needed.

In my next letter I will suggest a few remedies.—Yours, etc.,

A HEAD-MASTER.

Karachi.

Early Monsoon Floods

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I was amused at the statement reported to have been made to your representative by Mr. Modak our City Engineer with regard to recent floods, and I am sorry that Mr. Modak should try to explain away his responsibility in such a light hearted manner.

Mr. Modak is reported to have said that the floods were caused when the high intensity of rainfall synchronised with the high tide in the sea. The floods on Wednesday the 19th inst. started at about 9 A. M. when the tide was very low, at least the Mahim Beach showed that the tide was nearly a mile away from the high tide mark, and if it was not a case of neglect of duty on the part of the City Engineer and his immediate subordinates, then I should like to know what it was due to. I believe that if proper steps were taken in time to remove the refuge collecting on the storm water drains, the hardship and annoyance that was caused to the average Motorist in the City would have been avoided. For the first floods caused on the evening of Monday the 17th inst. it might be argued that the City Engineer was caught unawares, but I should like to know what he has to say about the floods of Wednesday morning when the tide was low. If this is the explanation and treatment the Motorist is to have from the hands of Officers for the taxes he pays, I think he had better be left to his own fate than to the mercy of such Officers. I should, however, like to give a tip to our City Engineer. He knows the low lying places in the City and just as there is a Policeman on point duty at every important street corner, he should have a Road Sweeper or two at every one of such places, who should be instructed to "regulate the traffic of refuse" and avoid any "traffic jams" of steet refuse and waste paper over the storm water drains. He should instruct a certain number of such sweepers that no sooner a continuous downpour is visible, each of them should immediately proceed to their respective places and take up their positions near the storm water drains, just as a Policeman takes up his position at a street crossing.—Yours. etc.,

A MOTORIST.

History And Archaeology

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Universal Arts League welcomes the All-India Modern History Congress and it hopes that the Congress will recognise the artistic monuments and achievements as legitimate historical material. It is a commonplace of hisory that a nation's ideals, aspirations, and its achieved progress lie embedded in the artistic and cultural heritage of a country and as such the League had hoped that the scrutinying eye of the historian will not escape the artistic monuments in India that have yet escaped the ravaging hand of time. But it notes with extreme regret that the Congress omitted all mention to the damage done to the "Trimurthi" at Elephanta which is universally recognised as a rare piece of sculpture of inestimable historical, artistic, and social value.

While much appreciating the general tenor of the discussion as regards the immediate and urgent need of collection of historic material it much regrets that the President should have voiced the feeling that it is outside its competancy to discuss the work of the Archaeological Department. The League hopes that in future sessions this attitude will be corrected and the work of this department will be critically appreciated and discussed.

It will not be out of place in the light of the foregoing to request the Congress to give adequate and due representation in its constitution to exponents of arts and culture when the constitution comes up for discussion at the forthcoming sessions.—Yours, etc.,

U. K. BENEGAL,
Hon. Secretary, Universal Arts League.

BOMBAY'S FRUIT SUPPLY

(Continued from page 6).

(Continued from page 6.)

handling the packages both during loading and unloading them, causing considerable damage to the contents by crushing and breaking them open; affording insufficient carriage accommodation; and causing avoidable delay in carrying them. With all these defects in service the freight charges of the Railways are comparatively very high, and this high level is maintained inspite of the decline in prices of the articles. The committee observe that while there has been an enormous decline in the prices of agricultural products during the last four years, the railway freight charges have been kept at the same level as before twelve years. The parcel rates stand today at a level 50 per cent. higher than those in 1917-18. These charges, in the opinion of the Committee absorb one-fourth of the wholesale price obtained by the growers in the Bombay market. The Committee make a number of recomendations for the removal of these difficulties brought about by the railways, bute it is doubtful how far they will be carried out.

Too Many Intermediaries

The Commitee also refer to the numerous links that exist in the process of marketing between the producer and the consumer, such as the Bagwan who purchases the crop when the plantation is in bearing, the Hundekari who takes charge of the parcels at the railway stations and consigns them to Bombay, the Dalal in Bombay who receives them, the wholesale merchant and the retail seller finishing the last links in the chain. There is, besides, the cartage at both ends for carrying the parcels to the railway station and from the station to the market. The report shows that the agencies at the top finance those at the bottom and the latter make advances to the former.

Co-operative Marketing

In the solution of the various problems arising in this subject we have to consider not only the question of eliminating some of these agencies but also of affording better and cheaper finance to the farmer. The Committee, therefore recommend co-operative marketing, such as sale unions in the districts and a central sale agency in Bombay, as a remedy for replacing the existing intermediary links and the creation of fruit growers' bank on the lines of land mortgage banks for improving the finance. There is no doubt that these recommendations of the Committee are very desirable, but it must be borne in mind that measures like these succeeded in European countries by reason of the literacy of the people and the intensive propaganda which preceded their creation. The difficulties that lie in the way in producing the measures are that the growers as well as the sellers in our country are altogether illiterate, with the result that they are averse to any change in the existing methods and they are found to be not sufficiently loyal to the co-operative institutions that already exist. Secondly, Government is not prepared to spend sufficient amount on co-operative propaganda as is evident from the fact that they are starving the Central Co-operative Institute which does such propaganda work.

Foreign Competition

On the other hand we have to take into account the growing foreign competition even in the case of farm produce under consideration. From the figures given in the report by the Committee the imports of foreign fruits into the ports of the Bombay Presidency are valued at Rs. 2,78,889 in 1932-33 as against Rs. 1,00,893 in 1928-29. Japan had the largest share in this increase, the imports from that country in 1932-33 being valued at Rs. 1,08,475 as against Rs. 794 in 1930-31. Moreover, fresh vegetables are imported into Bombay from foreign countries in enormous quantities, their average value being Rs. 10,40,698 between 1928-29 to 1932-33. On this point, however, the Committee make no recommendation, perhaps because they considered the matter to be beyond their consideration on the whole the various subjects dealt with in the report are undoubtedly very important, but the real value of the report will have to be judged by the action taken on the recommendations of the Committee by Government and other bodies concerned.

RAIN ON SUNDAY

Throughout Sunday it rained with brief intervals. The suburbs had also had their share. Upto noon the downpour was rather heavy and the sky cleared up a bit in the afternoon. The sky became clear in the evening.

British Officers For Indian Army

Attractive Terms Of Transfer Result In Large Number Of Applications

SIMLA, June 22.

Further information has been obtained regarding the transfer of British Service Officers to the Indian Army until the last month. The transfers of officers from British Service to the Indian Army had been suspended for several years owing to the surplus of officers in the Indian Army. Due to the disbandonment of the Pioneers and other retrenchments a small surplus still exists, but this will disappear rapidly once retirements and volunteering under the terms of the War Block. Scheme have begun to take effect commencing from November 1.

SERIOUS SHORTAGE

It is probably not generally realised that there is serious shortage of officers in the Indian Army Commissioned between 1921 and 1930. Similar shortage, though nothing like so serious, exists in certain arms of the British Services so that it will not be possible completely to fill the gaps in the Indian Army from this source. The Army Council have, however, given their consent to the transfer of 100 officers of requisite service to be drawn from the cavalry, infantry and royal tank corps.

TERMS OF TRANSFER

The terms of transfer have been announced in the Army Council instruction No. 135 dated 22nd May which has been just received from England. These terms, which seem to be decidedly advantageous, include the following points:

(a) Officers may be considered for transfer whether service on Indian establishment or elsewhere.

(b) Each case will be considered on its merits and no age limits are laid down, but no officer will be accepted unless he is likely to be a definite asset to the Indian Army.

(c) Service for promotion will be according to time scale obtaining for officers commissioned before October 1935, i.e., 9 years to Captain, 18 years to major and 26 years to Lieutenant Colonel or earlier if officer in question is selected for command before he has 26 years service.

(d) Liberal time allowance are granted to enable officers to pass the requisite language tests.

(e) Pay allowances and pension are to be the same as those now obtaining for officers of the Indian Army. All active list in the Commissioned Service on Indian establishment before the transfer and in addition upto a maximum of 5 years' service outside the Indian establishment will count for the Indian element of pension.

(f) Passage concessions are also granted on the scale now in force for officers of the Indian Army in general.

"DECIDEDLY ATTRACTIVE

It may be said that the terms of transfer are decidely attractive and it is not surprising that a considerable number of officers on Home establishment are said to be submitting applications for transfer. It is understood that there is also a fairly long waiting list in this country of officers who had registered their names previous to reopening of transfers. In accordance with the Army Council instruction all applications for transfer are to reach the War Office or Army Head Quarters at Simla by September 21—A.P. Special

NOTES FROM MOSCOW

(Continued from page 7)

lowing figures will show the grandness and perfection with which the giant ship was built.

"The 'Maxim Gorky' was an all metal monoplane with 8 motors and 6,000 H. P. Its wings from end to end measures 64 meters and its fuselage was 35 meters in length with wheels measuring 2 meters in diameter. Its maximum speed was 240 kilometers an hour, and it was able to cover distances of 1,000 km. without landing: its oil tanks contained over 3 tons of petroleum and 600 kilograms of greasing oil.

"The 'Maxim Gorky' was fitted with a printing shop containing a stationary printing press with a capacity of printing 8,000 sheets printed on both sides. It contained a cinema studio and laboratory which enabled it not only to take pictures for the movies, but to develop and copy its film and to bring it to land in ready order. It had a power plant which not only supplied electric power and light to the cinema studio, printing shop, kitchen, repair shop, etc., but also afforded energy for light and ventilation to the network of cables, measuring 12 kilometers in length".

The "Maxim Gorky", which was called the "Flagship airplane of Soviet aviation", was used as a propaganda airplane. It flew from one centre of the Union to another, portraying and bringing with it the latest achievemens in culture and technique to the far flung peoples of the USSR.

First Dirigible Airline

The first dirigible airline in the Soviet Union is opened to connect Moscow and Sverdlovsk in Siberia when the newly constructed semi-rigid dirigible, V-6, passed through final tests and went into operation. The new airliner is the product of Dirizhabelstroi (Dirigible Construction Trust) which is engaged in the construction of several additional dirigibles of the same tupe at present, as well as larger ships, among them, the project of an all metal airship of stainless steel. Several problems in connection with the consruction of dirigibles have been recently solved by the Trust, among them the problem of refueling in the air.

Soviet Rubber Industry

Synthetic rubber production has been developed to the world's highest stage in the Soviet Union. Although this year's plan calls for the production of 20,000 tons of synthetic rubber, it is expected that the output will be 25,000 tons, and next year, 40,000 tons. Synthetic rubber, according to tests not inferior to natural rubber, is made mainly from alcohol by methods developed by Soviet scientists. A new method

(Continued in Col. 7)

AGE OF JENGHIS KHAN COMING AGAIN!

Situation In China Is Most Tragic, Says Bertrand Russell

The state of affairs in China is much more dreadful than most people know. There has been very severe famine for over a year; in the province of Hunan alone, 110,000 persons died of hunger in six months. (My authority is a bulletin of "Les Amis du Peuple Chinois", a French Society of which the Committee consists of eminent professors and writers). As usual at such periods, cannibalism has occurred. The peasants have demanded relief, but the Government does nothing; on the contrary, it imprisons them if they fail to pay their taxes. Many of them, in despair, become bandits, or Communists if any Communist troops are in their neighbourhood. The Communists hold both banks of the upper Yangtse, but cannot effect a junction, because Government gunboats patrol the river. The British have occupied parts of Yunnan, and had difficult armed conflicts with the inhabitants, in which numerous villages have been destroyed, writes Bertrand Russell in "The New Statesman And Nation".

JAPANESE IMPERIALISM

From Peking northward, everything is controlled by Japan, which smuggled, during the month of April, one million ounces of opium from Jehol into North China. The Chinese Government has been effectually prevented by Japanese pressure from concluding a loan elsewhere than in Japan; and the Japanese, in reply to Chinese complaints of "dumping", have stated that China is to remain agricultural and not attempt to develop industry. Meanwhile the generals sent to suppress the Communists quarrel with each other and with Chiang-Kai-shek, and plunder the provinces which they are supposed to pacify.

THE RUPTURE

While Chiang-Kai-shek and the Communists co-operated, it seemed as if China were on the eve of a real regeneration. But their rupture in 1927, which was due to faults on both sides, destroyed the last hope of swift recovery. There is, I suppose, at this moment more mental and physical anguish in China than in any other part of the world. From anarchy there seems no escape except into a condition of abject poverty under Japanese exploitation—always assuming that Japan avoids defeat in war. From this point of view, it is curious to observe that Japan—still willing to learn from the West—has a Five-Year-Plan, which consists in settling three million Japanese along the frontier of the U. S. S. R.

MOST TRAGIC

Events in China are the most tragic, and probably the most important, in the world of the past ten years. What was best in China perished in the suppression of Communism; what survives under that name is an expression of despair rather than of hope, and is not, as was the earlier movement, inspired by ordered constructive intelligence. If—as seems not improbable—Japan acquires power to drill the Chinese and direct their economic activities, the age of Jenghis Khan may recur. Our Foreign Office still, as in 1904, prefers the Japanese to the Russians. This is not the view of those who know the Far East.

ALL DISLIKE JAPS.

I met in China, Germans who had been prisoners of the Tsarists, the Bolsheviks, the White Russians, the British, the Americans, and the Japanese; all agreed in disliking the Japanese most. In comparison with the growing power of Japan, our squabbles in Europe are parochial. There are liberal elements in Japan, which feel, as a Japanese correspondent informs me, that "Fascism and Nationalism prevailing in 'Nippon' are ridiculously tremendous"; but these elements will not come into power unless the forward policy suffers defeat, either military or diplomatic. Let us hope that the latter will suffice.

FERGUSSONIAN'S SUCCESS IN TRIPOS

Chandratreya Passes In Mathemetical Group In Cambridge

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, June 23.

News is to hand that Mr. G. L. Chandratreya, a past Fergussonian, has come out successful in the first class in Mathematics Tripos examination at Cambridge. Mr. Chandratreya is the brother of Prof. M. L. Chandratreya, late of the Deccan College and now of the Ismail College, Andheri.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY

The University has allowed the Hansraj Pragji Thackersey College, Nasik, to admit 15 more students to both the F.Y.A. Class and the Inter Arts Class.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay visited the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute Poona on Sunday.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lt. Colonel C. G. Toogood Military Secretary and Mr. J. G. Maxwell-Gumbleton Aide-de-Camp left Kirkee for Bombay on Sunday.

(Continued from Col. 5)

has recenly been developed and plants are now being built for the production according to the new system of manufacture.

The production of natural rubber is increasing, too. The rubber plants are grown on kolhozes in Middle Asia, Kazakstan, and other republics of that region. This year the area under cultivation has been increased by 83 per cent. over that of last year, making for 1,000 hectares this year, and it is expected, 8,000 hectares next year.

NEW ASIATIC'S FIRST HIT

First year of 11 months. REPORTS → Business Secured for Rs. 23,20,500-0-0; „ Completed „ 15,38,500-0-0; Total Income „ 55,537-0-3

SHOWS → The Company is Progressive and on high way to Prosperity.

Managing Agents have foregone their remuneration and intend to do so until the Company stands on a profitable basis.

JOIN the Agency Force or the Policy-holders Group and secure for you and yours permanent and safe income.

Write to:—

The NEW ASIATIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

Managing Agents:—

BIRLA BROS, LTD., 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANISH THE CURSE OF CONSTIPATION

Quickly, Safely and Pleasantly in a few hours

Enjoy life to the full and keep 100 per cent. fit. Start taking Castophene to-day and banish the curse of Constipation for ever. Castophene purifies the blood stream, by keeping the internal passages and organs clear. It improves digestion and you derive the maximum benefit from your food. There is no reaction afterwards, because Castophene is the permanent way of keeping well and happy. Castophene is very pleasant to take—it tastes like chocolate—and is absolutely harmless, the safest laxative ever introduced. All Chemists and dealers sell it, in bottles of 25, 50 and 100 chocolates and also in packets of 3 chocolates.

Bombay Agents:—
CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO.,
Princess St., Bombay.
109.

To MEN.

The necessity for authoritative literature on Matters of Personal Hygiene and Physical well-being is now being given serious consideration by the medical world. Because it is evident that nervous prostration, loss of vitality and wreckage of robust constitution can be put down in nine cases out of ten, to ignorance of the elements of physiology and the significance and consequences of ill abuses. Instances of frail sapless young men and weak vitiated adults are on the increase, so that in the interests of the Manhood of to-day and to-morrow it behoves those who have investigated the subjects of pathology and medicine to give their benighted comrades trustworthy information. This has been undertaken by the scientists employed by the New Era Hygienic Products. They have issued a booklet dealing with Manly Disorders, an aspect of Human life, which is the basis of successful marriage, healthy manhood, an improved vigorous race, and a COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON THE PRACTICE OF BIRTH CONTROL. It is hoped, that interest will be stirred and the brochure will reach the public it is designed for. For further particulars write to:—

THE NEW ERA HYGIENIC PRODUCTS.
199, Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay

INSURANCE

MEN WANTING AN AGENCY IN WHICH THEY CAN MAKE MONEY

NOW

SHOULD WRITE TO

ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD
APOLLO ST. FORT, BOMBAY.

PATENTEX

MARRIED!
Here is Absolute Protection

SAFE, CERTAIN and EFFECTIVE
Contraceptice Preparation
Sole Agents:
MALGHAM BROS.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

the O.T.C. and the Prince of Wales's present action in criticising all these British statesmen and politicians, who are opposed to the Tory policy is more than a mere political gesture. The general comment is that such a recommendation in support of militarisation of the youth of Britain is an indirect support and invitation to Hitler's new move to militarise German youths.

Question Of Dominions

In this new development of British policy there is also a further question of the Dominions. For the time being, the Dominion Governments and their present Prime Ministers may be of the same political view as the present British Cabinet. However, there is no guarantee that this will be always so. It is not without reason felt that very great political influence will be needed to keep the Dominions permanently in line with the foreign policy of Great Britain. It is generally felt that Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Dominion Secretary, who, though patriotic and loyal to British traditions, is intellectually entirely incapable of that higher diplomacy which will be needed to persuade the Dominions and especially the Irish Free State to be at the beck and call of Britain's new war policy. Consequently, since the reconstruction of the Cabinet, a cry has been raised for the removal of Mr. Thomas from the Dominion 'gadi.' Although, the "Times" has not associated itself with the general attack on Mr. Thomas, it has not hesitated to point out in polite language that a day will come when Mr. Thomas will say that he made a mistake in continuing to be the Dominion Secretary instead of transferring himself to another department in Whitehall.

Lloyd George's "New Deal"

Mr. Lloyd George's embarkation on a new campaign for peace and reconstruction with the help of Lord Snowden, the Marquis of Lothian and several others is viewed with great interest in all political circles. The first conclusion drawn by politicians is that the rejection by the Government of the "New Deal" schemes which have been the subject of ten meetings between the Cabinet Committee and Mr. Lloyd George is pre-supposed. No decision to this effect, however, has yet been reached. The last meeting took place on the day preceding the Government reconstruction. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, as the then Prime Minister, was chairman of the Cabinet Committee and the next step is for that Committee to report its opinion on the "New Deal" to the Cabinet as a whole. But it is argued that there would be no particular object in launching the peace and reconstruction movement at this juncture if it had been anticipated that Mr. Lloyd George's "New Deal" was likely to be adopted by the Cabinet.

"Election Lobby"

The manifesto in favour of setting up a Council of Action for peace and reconstruction is interpreted in fact as representing a determination not to allow the Government to dally with Mr. Lloyd George's proposals and keep him waiting indefinitely. He is himself observing a strict silence pending a communication from the Government of its verdict on his scheme. But as an old campaigner, it is surmised that he is not going to be outmanoeuvred. His friends more or less openly accuse the Government of having already "pinched" the schemes for railway electrification he put forward in 1929. Preparations are now being made for the gathering of the delegates to the Convention which is to be held on July 1st and 2nd at the Central Hall, Westminster, to set up the Council of Action. Mr. Lloyd George, it is said, will do his best to rouse the country. His adherents say that the people have been "lulled by flapdoodle" into a sense of security which hides a dangerous situation. But if we boil down the manifesto which was issued jointly by Mr. Lloyd George and his friends, we notice that there is a great effort to organise a powerful "election lobby."

MUDALIAR & LALLJEE PROTEST AGAINST EUROPEAN DELEGATES' ATTITUDE

(Continued from page 12.)

ion of the various Governments who are members of the League of Nations or the Internatonal Labour organisations, as regards their standpoint with regard to the future recruitment of Labour—mainly colonial.

DAMAGING TO I. L. O.

"We do not in any way try to interfere with the rights and obligations regulating the "present" relationship between the Governments, Employers and recruited labour. But we are only attempting to ascertain the opinion of the Governments with regard to the basis and conditions to Govern the recruitment in "future" of the labour contemplated. We realise that whereas the former aspect is a matter for diplomatic relationship between the Governments of the two territories, the latter is essentially a matter on which agreements can be and ought to be arrived at on an International basis. The decision therefore of the majority of the Committee will, in our opinion, greatly injure the prestige, honour and interests of the nations from which such labour is recruited. Besides this, we submit, it will do considerable damage to the effectiveness and prestige of the International body, like the International Labour Office, which stands for mankind. We are further of opinion that it is sad to realise that even in this day, bodies like this, have, for certain purposes, to draw a hard and fast line of distinction between social and political questions—an impossible feat that has been discredited throughout in the recent lives of nations.

PLEA FOR WITHDRAWAL.

"In these circumstances, we are bound respectfully and dutifully to lodge our dissatisfaction and protest at the decision and further, we have no alternative but to desist from contributing to the discussion of the subject except to the extent of helping our respective groups to maintain their numerical strength."

The withdrawal of Mr. Mudaliar and Mr. Lalljee from the session of the Committee has caused considerable surprise among the European delegates who are now trying to find a way out of the situation. A graceful retreat on their part to the extent of permitting a discussion on Mr. Mudaliar's amendment, is the only possible solution to the present relation between the Indian delegates and the European delegates.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Schemes For Improvement Of Several Products To Come Up For Decision

SIMLA, (By Mail).

Schemes for improvement several agricultural products will come up for decision at the meetings next month of two bodies allied to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

The Sugar Committee, which will meet on 1st and 2nd July will, among other things, consider.

An application from the Director of Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, for a grant of Rs. 1,49,366, spread over a period of five years, for a scheme of work against insect pests of sugar cane.

An application from the Government of Baroda for a grant of Rs. 20,000 spread over five years for an investigation of suitable types of canes for Gujerat.

Proposal for a Bureau of Sugar Standards under the Sugar Technologist, and

The resolution passed at the 8th annual meeting (March 1935) of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry regarding steps to be taken to raise the standard of Sugarcane cultivation and the provision of funds for Sugar Research.

A WEEK'S SITTING.

There will be a one week's sitting, commencing on 15th July, of the Advisory Board of the Council when numerous matters of importance will come up for consideration.

Among the more important matters will be.

An application from the Government of Bombay for a grant of Rs. 30,000 spread over two years for a scheme of research in agricultural economics by the Director, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.

An application from the Government of Bombay for a grant of Rs. 37,200 spread over a period of five years for a scheme for combating Koleroga disease of betel nuts.

Application from the Government of Bombay for a grant of Rs. 78,600 spread over a period of five years for a scheme for the improvement of papaya by breeding and cultural practices and several schemes of goat and sheep breeding.—A. P. I.

Our Baroda Letter

COMPENSATION FOR TENANTS

Baroda Move To See Govt. Help Reaches Cultivator

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, June 20.

The Government of Baroda has published a draft Bill to amend the local Land Revenue Code in order to give the cultivators the real benefit of relief measures sanctioned by the State from time to time, in cases of famine, draught, frost and similar hovocs The Government has also invited public opinion on the matter.

It is pointed out taht in hard times the tenants were losing on account of underproduction, and that there was no specific provision to make the landlord transfer the Government concessions to tenants who were paying full rent. To remoev this anomaly and to protect the interests of peacants the amended law arms the Government with authority to issue orders compelling the landlord to for go, as suspension or remission, to the extent of not more than twice the amount the landlord would be benefited under Government orders the rent of land decided under agreement, irrespective of land being under partial or full assessment or any other special tenure.

The bill further authorises the Suba of the district to order the repayment of excess rent, if any recovered from the tenant, if tenant applies for the same.

These provisions do not apply in case of Bhagbatai system or sharing of the crop between the landlord and the tenant instead of rent.

NEW ELECTRICAL SCHEME.

The Government of Baroda has published a scheme for the electrification of the areas surrounding the city of Baroda with a view to popularise the use of electricity as a cheap motive power for drawing water from wells, for irrigation purposes and also for agricultural work in the rural areas.

FACILITIES TO AGRI-CULTURISTS.

After careful survey the areas have been parcelled out in groups and arrangements will be made at adequate centres for the distribution of electric power to the agriculturists. Government have undertaken to supply funds by way of Tagavi loans to the extent of 4/5th of the total cost of the purchase and installation of electric pump and other incidental expenses. The Government are arranging to set up the lines at their cost upto the boundary of the agriculturists' holding.

In the village of Akola the work has taken definite shape. Arrangements for the electrification of Petlad taluka are in progress while schemes for Kalol, Billimora and various other talukas are under consideration.

SCHEME FOR LAND MORTGAGE BANK

(From A Correspondent).
SATARA, (By Mail).

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies Bombay Presidency, Poona had convened a meeting of the prominent and leading co-operators of Satara on Thursday last in the Friendship Hall.

The scheme of the Land Mortgage Bank was thoroughly explained by the Registrar, Mr. K. L. Panjabi, Mr. R. G. Soman, urged the necessity of some provision in the bye-laws for intensive work in a small area in order to redeem the debts of villages one by one completely.

Mr. V. R. Karandikar enquired about the provision made for meeting out the cost of the valuation of lands. All members unanimously urged that the Headquarter of the Bank should be kept at Satara.

It was decided to commence the collection of share capital as early as possible.

STATES AND CONGRESS ATTITUDE

POONA, June 23.

At a meeting of the Working Committee of the States Peoples' Conference under the presidency of Mr. Amrit Lal Thakkar a resolution was passed condemning the speech delivered by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai on June 10 before the Bar Association, Mysore, in which he is stated to have advised States Subjects not to look for assistance from British Indians and that Congress should pursue a policy of non-interference towards the affairs of States as also condemning the advice stated to have been tendered by Mr. Desai to the Princes to the effect that the words "States subjects should be altogether deleted from the India Bill."

Mr. Amrit Lal declared this attitude contrary to Congress policy and detrimental to the interest of States Subjects.—A.P.

In a few minutes executives will know about this decision. In another few minutes the operatives will move to carry out the order. But after the job has been accomplished, they will "put through" the final call: the job is finished, awaiting further orders.

That's how modern business is done.

The Telephone [illegible] business problem [illegible] it [illegible] ut you through" to your friends and family. It [illegible] nab [illegible] you to be only a few seconds beyond [illegible] incident. And that small amount of money you've in[illegible] it will pay itself back in the form of the vital [illegible] calls and refreshing chats you will have had [illegible] hone.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ltd.,
Home Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

From March last the rates of the Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., were reduced as follows:—

Business Lines: Before Rs. 300 per annum. Now Rs. 280 per annum or Rs. 72/8 per quarter.

Residential Lines: Before Rs. 200 per annum. Now Rs. 180 per annum or Rs. 45 per quarter.

Party Lines: Before Rs. 150 per annum. Now Rs. 135 per annum or Rs. 34 per quarter.

No 4711
Tosca
Perfume · Eau de Cologne
Powder · Cream · Soap
Lotion · Brillantine
"4711" Tosca Compact and Loose Powder
For all complexions — adhering perfectly and practically indetectable. As powder base:
"4711" Tosca Vanishing Cream or Matt-Creme
Perfume — Beauty's Exclamation-Mark!
But it should never be obtrusive. Use "4711" Tosca, the Perfume of Romance, and supplement it by the dainty toiletries diffusing its captivating scent.
Soap — of creamy lather and lasting perfume •
Lotion — to make your hair soft and fragrant •
Brillantine — ensuring neatness and gloss.
Eau de Cologne — the freshness of "4711" Genuine Eau de Cologne with the fragrance of "4711" Tosca.

Representatives:—ROBERT BLAU (India), Central Bank Buildings, Bombay

Articles Exempted From Import Duties

British Bolts, Nuts And Rivets Included In Consolidated List

SIMLA, June 22.

Enquiries show that the Import Duties Exemption List published in the Gazette of India this morning is the consolidated list replacing that issued on 9th April 1932 and that out of the 79 items in the list only 7 are new items.

Of these 7 important change is as follows:

"The following articles of British manufacture:

(1) Iron or steel bolts and nuts including hooks bolts and nuts for roofing, but excluding fish bolts and nuts;

(2) Iron or steel rivets are exempt so much of duty as is in excess of duty which would be leviable if they were not of British manufacture."

The explanation for this change is that considerable proportion of British bolts, nuts and rivets were of so high a price that instead of being imported under 'ad valorem' duties on lower rates than non-British, they actually paid much higher duty. As this was not the intention of the Legislature the above change puts the position right.

OTHER CHANGES

Other changes are as follows:—Rubies imported, cut and unset entirely exempt; fish, salted and dry is exempt so much of duty as is in excess of 15 per cent 'ad valorem' when fish is liable to a standard rate of duty and so much as is in excess of 5 per cent 'ad valorem' when it is liable to a preferential rate of duty.

(1) Aircraft (other than aeroplanes) such as autogyros, airships and like, their parts, their engines and parts of such engines,

(2) Aircraft materials such as dope; (3) ply wood duralumin sheets and fabril are exempt so much of duty as is in excess of 2½ per cent 'ad valorem' provided in the case of aircraft materials that they have been given for use as aircraft materials some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose.

ARMY STORES

Imperial trooping service stores imported from the United Kingdom in hired transports for equipment and refitting of such vessel are entirely exempt provided goods are stored in dockyard or arsenal or in a godown in the charge of the principal sea transport officer or his representative and are issued only to ships engaged on Imperial accounts or chartered for emergency purposes.

MEDICAL STORES

Medical stores which, after being shipped by the military embarkation authorities for use of troops, are reimported into British India are wholly exempt, provided the Collector of Customs is satisfied

(A) of the identity of the stores,

(B) that they were not exported from bond or under claim for drawback and

(C) that they are imported within three years of date of their export.—A. P. Special.

EXPORTS EXCEED IMPORTS ...

BOMBAY, June 22.

The following has been issued by the Collector of Customs:—

The following monthly figures of Indian Overseas Trade have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta for the month of May, 1935.

	Amounts in lakhs of rupees.
A. Total imports of private merchandise	11,81
B. Total exports of private merchandise	15,22
C. Net movement of treasure export	2,01
D. Total visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure in favour of India	5,42*
E. Balance of remittances of funds adverse to India	7,17

*Excluding goods such as Railway materials for State Railways under company management which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.—A. P.

BANISH GREY HAIR

WHY DO YOU LOOK OLD.

ANILINE OIL

Turns grey Hair into natural black.
Look young once again.
Price per Bottle. Rs. 2.
postage and packing extra.
Apply:— D. J. NATH & CO.,
10, Exchange Mansions,
The Mall, LAHORE.

YOUR

SELLER'S LOTUS HONEY

It cures inflamation of the eyes. Loss of sight, Imperfect sight, Nyctalopia, Aching Pain in the eye, Tired and heavy feeling in the eye-lids, Bloody eyes, Excess of Rheum, Fleshy growth in the eye, Burning in the eye, Granular eye-lids, Leucoma Glaucoma, Cataract, Corneal Opacities, etc., etc. Literature free.

P. M. ZAVERI & Co.,
CHEMISTS.
Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.
Beware of Imitation—Insist on "SELLER'S"

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 21.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet throughout the week under review and the prices fluctuated by about 1-1|2 to 2-1|2 annas per cwt. On the whole Spot prices declined by about an anna per cwt. With regard to the Forward positions, May and June shipment prices registered a drop of 2 to 2-1|2 annas while July|Sept. and Oct.|Dec. shipment prices declined by about one anna per cwt. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java Ready Rs. 13|15 and Rs. 13|14.

May Rs. 4|2 and Rs. 4.
June Rs. 4|2|6 and Rs. 4.
July|Sept. Rs. 4|2|9 and Rs. 4|1|3.
Oct-Dec. Rs. 4|3|3 and Rs. 4|1|9.

Indian sugar prices were easier by about an anna per cwt. and Cawnpore market was reported quiet.

Foreign Markets: Java was reported quiet, 'Nivas' limits being unchanged at F.4. London Terminal Market was easier and the prices declined by about 2-1|2d. in all positions.

Arrivals:—There was no arrival during the week. S.S. "Begum" and S.S. "Cape Race" are expected to arrive before the 25th instant with Java Sugar.

Receipts of Deshi Sugar:—Receipts of Deshi Sugar from 1st June to 16th June, estimated at at about 10,030 bags.

Offtake & Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 12,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 45,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the Bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13|14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 4|5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment May Rs. 4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July|Sept. Rs. 4|1|9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct|Dec. Rs. 4|2|3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Quiet.

How Madras Govt. Proposes To Spend Rural Grant

OOTACAMUND, June 22.

Out of the Government of India grant for rural reconstruction, it is learnt, that the local Government propose to set apart Rs. 5-1|2 lakhs for the rural development and water supply schemes Rs. 5 lakhs for village communication, Rs. 2-1|2 lakhs for bore-hole latrines in about a hundred villages in each district, Rs. 1|2 a lakh for anti-malarial propaganda in four or five selected districts and Rs. 1|2 lakh for discretionary grants to District Collectors to be spent on rural amenities.—United Press.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Silver Unsettled

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., London, have issued the following weekly review, dated 5th June:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £192,639,465 on the 29th ulto. showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

During the week the Bank announced the purchase of £24,469 in Bar Gold.

The open market has continued to be active and at the daily fixing about £3,200,000 changed hands during the week. The successive cabinet crises in France have made Continental operators extremely nervous and this feeling of anxiety has been reflected in the widely fluctuating premiums paid for gold in this market.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold registered from mid-day on the 27th May to mid-day on the 3rd June:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£2,167,708
New Zealand	30,203
Canada	100,000
British India	29,057
British Malaya	10,739
Australia	121,319
Netherlands	340,861
France	15,947,517
Switzerland	875,250
Venezuela	31,386
Belgium	6,600
Germany	8,165
Tanganyika	8,474
Other countries	8,008
	£19,685,287

EXPORTS.

Sweden	£512,637
Belgium	1,483,322
France	1,590,949
Switzerland	11,347
Portugal	171,000
United States of America	301,065
Other countries	1,893
	£4,072,213

The s.s. "Naldera" which sailed from Bombay on the 1st inst. carries gold to the value of £232,000 consigned to London.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for April 1935 amounted to 58,521 fine ounces as compared with 57,305 fine ounces for March 1935 and 57,360 fine ounces for April 1934.

SILVER.

The market showed a firmer tendency during the first half of the week and prices responded to steady enquiry from the Indian Bazaars and speculators, 33-3|4d. for cash and 34d. for two months' delivery being quoted on the 1st instant. Subsequently, however, there was a sharp setback, the market reflecting the unsettled conditions in the United States of America and in Shanghai. With buyers showing reluctance, heavy offerings from China easily depressed the market, and after successive falls of 1|4d. and 1d. quotations yesterday were 32-1|2d. and 32-3|4d. for the respective deliveries. There was support from America at the decline, as well as renewed support from India and speculators in the afternoon, and with enquiry maintained to-day, prices recovered to 33.1|16d. and 33.5|16d.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from mid-day on the 27th May to mid-day on the 3rd June:—

IMPORTS.

Canada	£18,149
Gibraltar	5,600
Aden & Dependencies	3,511
Japan	74,188
China	74,188
Netherlands	3,480
Belgium	12,211
France	24,876
Soviet Union	40,600
Germany	6,640
Other countries	7,963
	£472,985

EXPORTS.

British India	£22,639
Mauritius & Dependencies	2,765
Other countries	2,396
	£29,783

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 30th ultimo to the 5th inst. was 4.96-1|2 dollars and the lowest 4.91 dollars.

Stock in Shanghai on the 1st inst. consisted of about 200,000 ounces in sycee, 277,000,000 dollars and 44,800,000 ounces in bar silver as compared with about 1,700,000 ounces in sycee, 276,000,000 dollars and 44,800,000 ounces in bar silver on the 25th ulto.

Statistics for the month of May:—

BAR SILVNR per ounce std.

	Cash delivery.
Highest price	35.3|8d.
Lowest price	32.3|8d.
Average	33.8654d.
	Two months' delivery.
Highest price	145s|-d.
Lowest price	32.1|2d.
Average	34.0697d.
	BAR GOLD.
	per ounce fine
Highest price	1451|-d.
Lowest price	141s|-d.
Average	142s|7.12d.

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET

Cawnpore, June 20.

Ryam	8 11 0
Champaran	8 12 0
Samastipur	8 11 0
Japaha	8 10 0
Lonat Siding	8 12 0
Motihari	8 8 0
Chanpatiya	8 9 0
Narkatiya	8 3 0
Marhowrah	8 14 0
Pachrukhi	8 15 0
Pertabpur	8 11 5
New Savan	8 8 0
Gaureepur	8 11 0
Sarayan	8 13 0
Ghughly	8 8 6
Pharenda	8 8 6
Walterganj	8 11 0
Munderwa 3	8 10 0
Basti	8 13 0
Ram Kola	8 8 0
Ram Khetan	8 10 0
Luxmiganj	8 10 0
Padrauna	8 9 0
Pipraich	8 8 0
Diamond	8 8 0
Siswa Bazar	8 9 0
Nawabganj	8 13 0
Pursa	8 7 6
Sidholia	8 9 0
Majholia	8 7 0
Bhatni	8 11 0
Savan (Indian)	8 7 6
Bhavnan	8 12 0
Jarwal Road	8 10 0
Balrampur	8 11 0
Khadda	8 7 0
Reega	8 8 0
Biswan	8 12 0
Sakhari	8 12 0
Semapur	9 2 0
Harinagar	8 11 0
Khatkuiyan	8 7 0
Sitalpur	8 13 0
Captainganj	8 10 0
Hathua	8 9 0
Jhusi	9 1 0
Chitauni	8 8 0
Hasanpur	8 10 6
Tamkohi	8 8 0
Harkua	8 10 0
Seohara	9 3 0
Behta	8 13 0
Dehri	8 14 6
Simbhaoli	8 6 0
Sahaganj	8 14 0
Rampur	9 8 0
Pilibhit	8 15 0
Bareilly	9 1 0
Maholi	9 0 0
Gola	9 0 6
Hargaon	8 14 0
Baheri Kesar	9 8 0
Cawnpore	8 13 6
Gootiya	8 14 0
Unao	8 13 6
Juggilal	8 13 6
Jhusi	9 1 0

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, June 21.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1933-34	Week 1934
Total in sight (excluding linters)	7,948	35	11,815	70 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	4,619	72	5,369	49 "
Exports from U.S. Ports	4,692	75	7,217	72 "
Of which to Japan	1,497	8	1,738	18 "
Of which to China	111	——	304	6 "
Of which to Great Britain	748	13	1,226	8 "
Of which to Germany	404	15	1,362	16 "
Stock at New York	——	9	——	66 "
Stock at U. S. Ports	——	1,399	——	2,646 "
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	——	218	——	1,248 "
World's Visible Supply	——	5,596	——	8,128 "
Of which American Cotton	——	3,846	——	5,804 "
Forward to World's Mills, (excluding linters)	9,420	158	12,564	192 "
Receipts at U.S. Ports	4,334	14	7,472	50 "

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

Judgment

Assets Exceed Rs. 2,50,00,000

Total Business in Force Exceeds Rs. 10,00,00,000

To the uninitiated person all insurance policies are alike; just as to many persons any garment that covers the body passes for clothes. But the man of taste and discrimination looks to the cut of his clothes and whether they come from tailors of standing. A "NATIONAL" Policy possesses just this hallmark of distinction. Three decades of efficient and successful insurance administration lies at the back of every policy issued by

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:
7, Council House Street, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
NATIONAL INSURANCE BLDG., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FIRE and MOTOR ACCIDENT RISKS covered by the Associated
NATIONAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
7, Council House Street, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY REPRESENTATIVES:—
M. P. GOKULDAS & CO., MULJI JETHA & CO.,
National Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay Branch.

GROWING SO FAST... DOING SO MUCH..

Children need the extra energy and nourishment HORLICK'S gives.

HEALTHY youngsters are active all day—using up energy with brains and bodies.

And all the time—they're growing, too. Their food has to provide not only the energy they need, but body-building nourishment as well, so that they can grow big and strong.

Doctors know that ordinary diet often fails—children outgrow their strength, become weakly and susceptible to illness.

No risk with HORLICK'S

Horlick's once or twice a day prevents that risk, makes *sure* that children get the nourishment they need. It gives plenty of energy for their strenuous days and also provides the body-building elements required for healthy growth.

Horlick's is *all* nourishment, and so easily and completely digested that none of its goodness is wasted. It puts no strain on the most delicate digestion—in fact, doctors everywhere prescribe it for building up strength in convalescence after serious illness.

What HORLICK'S is

HORLICK'S contains all the goodness of rich, full-cream cow's milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat. It contains no starch. Besides a due proportion of body-building protein, it is rich in maltose and dextrin—pure energy-foods in the most easily assimilated form. Horlick's is 100 per cent nourishment—no waste matter. Children love it, and it is always perfectly safe. Completely soluble, it is easily prepared either hot or cold: it is particularly nice when made with the Horlick's Mixer, obtainable at stores or from P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta, for As. 14 in stamps.

HORLICK'S The Original Malted Milk

—100 PER CENT ENERGY-GIVING NOURISHMENT

PROBLEMS OF HUGE SUPPLIES

Following is the proposed foreword to the Schwabach Commodity Review received by Airmail in Bombay on June 22, 1935:—

We are now at the time when those Commodity markets influenced by annual crops are especially affected by daily and weekly crop news.

The consumption side for this season can now be more or less correctly estimated and to know if next season demands on available supplies will provide that little more or little less that makes such a big difference to price levels is still a future problems.

Will Nature this year grant bountiful yields and renew the problems of huge supplies, that the populations of the world could use if questions of World finance, Currency restrictions, tariffs, quotas, trade restriction and other barriers to Wold-wide trade and commece were removed. Our readers know what we take a favourable view of the world's consumption demand for Commodities in the coming season. On the question of crop yields we claim no divine knowledge, but can suggest to our friends that to give the very closest attention to world crop conditions may prove very profitable.

Moderate crops of cotton or grains may mean probably higher prices as the present statistical position demands full yields to justify lower prices, unless some political or financial factor upsets 'all' calculations. To form any fixed idea on crop yields now is a poor policy.

We can only repeat pay close attention to crop prospects coupled with the view that should crop yields prove moderate, we feel that chances on the demand side are likely to favour the constructive side of most if not all the American Commodity markets based on present price levels.

Men Made Young

Vigour Increased In 24 Hours

If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists as Muller MacLean, Bombay.

Nothing Doing In Shares

Absence Of Business

OPERATORS HOLDING ALOOF

BOMBAY, June 22.

The local Share Bazar was dull and featureless and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Professional operators are holding aloof awaiting commencement of business for the next settlement on Monday.

Tata Steel Dfds. fluctuated within a narrow range of Rs. 652 and Rs. 653 while ordinary shares moved between Rs. 148-8 and Rs. 150-4.

In other sections there was little business. The market appears liquidated and indicates moderate improvement next week.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, June 22.

100 Ahm. Advance	200 0
500 Bom. Cotton	40 0
250 Bom. Dyeing	826 4
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	263-12
100 Central India	293 12
100 Colaba	138 2
100 Coorla	107 8
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	365 0
1 E D Sassoon	0 3 3
500 Finlay	112 8
100 Gokak	194 6
1000 Hindustan	1,725 0
100 Indore	68 12
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	82 8
100 Kohinoor	201 4
250 Laxmi	667 8
100 Madhavji	5 0
250 Madras United	45 0
1000 Morarji	800 0
250 Model	49 6
50 Mysore	108 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 22

Century 262 261 263 262 263/12
Bombay Dyeing 820 817 825 822 826/4
Kohinoor 200 197 202 200
Central India 293 292 293
New Great 142 143 141 142/8
Simplex 75
Swadeshi 197 195
Bundi 38/12 38/8 38/10 38/2 38/6
I Cement 439 435 437 433/2
Punjab 28/6 28/8 28/4
Shahabad 520 505 507
Andhra 1695 1636 1702 1697 1701/4
Tata Hydro 177/8 176/8
Tata Power 1585 1576 1587 1580
Tram Ord 143/1
T Steel Defd 660 653 661 657 662 657/8
T Steel Ord 149/8 148/12 150/4 149/12 149/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 174 173/8
Bellapur 323 322 323 319/6
B Steam 228/12
B Burma 347 345 346 346/4

200 New Great	142 6
100 Osmanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	317 2
25 Sassoon Silk	38 0
1000 Sholapur	2,300 0
50 Simplex	76 14
100 Swadeshi	196 4
100 Swan	77 8
25 Tata	8 0
500 Vishnu	1360 0
1000 Western	850 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	99 0
25-50 Central	37 3
500 Imperial	1550 0
125-500 Im. Con.	391 4
50-100 India	119 0
5 Union	5 4
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	38 6
70 Gwalior	130 0
100 Indian	433 0
50 Katni Dfd.	1550 0
100 Katni	422 8
75 Okha	262 8
10 Punjab	28 4
100 Shahabad	507 8
70 United	106 4
INSURANCE	
12-100 Jupiter	12 12
15-75 New India	44 8
200 Oriental	4460 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 10
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	157 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1701 4
10 Ajmer	10 12
50 Bombay Tram	149 1
100 Bombay Suburban	177 8
10 Broach	11 2
100 Karachi	230 0
100 Poona	218 12
100 Surat	196 0
100 Tata Hydro	176 9
1000 Tata Power	1580 0
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	855 0
100 Amr. Patty	121 0
100 C Provinces	86 0
100 Dhond Baramati	94 0
100 Gujarat	72 0
100 Mandra Bhon	94 0
100 Pachora Jamner	85 0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	93 0
200 Tapty Valley	780 0
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	30 0
30 Tata Steel Def.	657 8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	149 4
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	166 4
50 Belapur Sugar	319 6
250 Bombay Steam	298 12
125 Bombay Burma	346 4
50 Bombay Burma Conty	113 12
Bh. Br. B. Petrol	3 3 5
50 Bombay Telephone	110 4
100 Indian Bleaching	123 12
100 Ind. Radio Defd.	512 8
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	502 8
1000 Port Canning	600 0
15 Scindia	11 5

30 Tata Construction	81 12
25 Tata Oil	18 0
PREFERENCE.	
7 p c Andhra Valley	1350 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	281 4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	81 0
5 p.c. Central India	507 8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	135 0
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	143 12
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1382 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 4
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	173 8
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13-0
7 p.c. Vishnu	650 0

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

East: Cloudy unsettled showers
Central: Cloudy unsettled. Showers in Arkansas.
West: Mostly cloudy.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 20th June 7,574 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,305143 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,175,680 bales
Increase 129,463 bales

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 22

Broach J/A opening 229 1/4; highest 230; lowest 228 3/4; closing 229 1/2
Broach A/M 1936 opening 212 3/4; highest 213 1/2; lowest 212 1/2; closing 213 1/4
Oomra July opening 207 1/4; highest 208; lowest 207 1/4; closing 207 1/2
Oomra D/J opening 190 3/4; highest 191 1/2; lowest 190 3/4; closing 191
Bengal July opening 142 1/2; highest 143 1/4; lowest 142 1/2; closing 143 1/4
Bengal D/J opening 137; highest 137 3/4; lowest 137; closing 137 3/4
Tellmandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 45 1/4
Tellmandi for Broach A/May 1936 [illegible] Re. 32
Tellmandi for Broach settlement (21-7-35) Rs. 10 1/4

WORLD COTTON PARITIES

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:
July 150 October 116 January 98 March 91 at Cross Rate 4.93 7/8
Bombay Liverpool:
Broach J/A 229/4 Liverpool July 6.32 Rs. 46 1/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay Liverpool:
Broach A/M 1936 213 Liverpool May 1936 5.91 Rs. 44 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:
Broach J/A 229/4 New York July 11.50 Rs. 29 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.93 7/8
Bombay New York:
Broach A/M 1936 213 New York May 11.40 Rs. 43 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.93 7/8

U. S. TREASURY BUYING SILVER

Messrs. M and B Stern in their report issued to-day state that taking advantage of speculative liquidation by Indian operators, China and especially American Treasury have been continuously buying in London. A private estimate places American purchases in London during the last 8 days over 40 lacs ounces and the Treasury is reported to be purchasing domestic mined silver at 77 1/2 cents per ounce.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 21

July 0.81 1/8 plus 3/4c
September 0.81 3/8 plus 1/2c
December 0.83 7/8 plus 1/2c

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, June 22.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta:
Per cwt 6/8-1/4 nominal.
C and F Bombay:—
Per cwt. 6/5-1/4 sellers.
C and F Karachi:—
Per cwt. 6/5-1/4 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, June 22.
The market was closed.

LINSEED

London, June 22.

Linseed oils naked London per cwt July sellers 26/7-1/2.
Linseed oils naked London per cwt Sept./Dec. nominal 20/9-3/4.

NEW YORK COTTON

BOMBAY, June 22.

On Friday the New York Cotton futures market was nervous and irregular owing to lack of Confidence. Price advanced on strength of Wall Street, but later declined on unfavourable conditions in dry goods market.

There doubts about 12 cent loan on the new American cotton crop and dry weather to the east of the Mississippi river influenced local selling. The market was dull with utter absence of any fresh news.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened at a rise of one point with October 11.29 and soon improved to 11.33 on scattered buying influenced by firmness of Wall Street market. This was the highest level for the day and later on prices declined 11 points on increased selling and October was quoted 11.22. The market closed at a net decline of 5 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 11.55c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 9 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points at 11.86c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 11.33 plus 05 (10-48 a.m.)
Lowest 11.22—06 (2-56 p.m.)
Liverpool October highest 6.05 plus 07 (3-50 p.m.)
Lowest 6.02 plus 04 (3-15 p.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

No precipitation. Much warmer Western Belt Rain expected Oklahoma. Entire belt partly cloudy.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co. New York cable:—

Weather reports favourable to the East of Mississippi.

Too much rain to the West of Mississippi.

Expectations of 12 cents loan for the next season were less confident.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market affected favourably by spinners having fixed the price of a considerable quantity of 'call' cotton. Dry weather seems to have set in.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 22.

July	11.59
October	11.29
January	11.31
March	11.38
Middling Spot	11.95

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 22.

July	11.50
October	11.24
December	11.27
Middling Spot	11.90

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 22.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	1,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 22.

	Friday's closing.	Saturday's closing.
June		6.43
July		6.33
August		6.22
September		6.12
October		6.03
November		5.96
December		5.95
January		5.94
February		5.93
March		5.93
April		5.92
May		5.91
June		5.90
Middling Spot		6.79

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 22.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
July 1935	7.86
October 1935	7.86
November 1935	7.87
January 1936	7.87
March 1936	7.87
May 1936	7.88
F.G.F. Spot	8.11

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 22.

BROACH (Good Staple):—	
Fully Good	5.73
Fine	5.88
Superfine	6.03
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):	
Fine	5.83
Superfine	5.98
Choice	6.13
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.83
Fully Good	4.08
Fine	4.13
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	4.08
Fine	4.13
Superfine	4.23

RUBBER.

London, June 22.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. Sellers 6-1/8.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

BOMBAY, June 22.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points on Friday. There was little trade calling of near positions, otherwise the market was featureless. Later on prices declined on straddle selling in October. Prices again improved on straddle buying of distant positions, trade calling and short covering. Prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points and finally closed at a net rise of 7 to 6 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices improved one point at 6.79d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures ring was quiet and closed at a rise of one point. At the close July was quoted 5.88, October 5.83 and January 5.59.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was fairly good enquiry for Egyptian Cotton and Sakels futures closed at a rise of 9 to 7 points with Spot Cotton 2 points up at 8.05. Upper futures gained 9 to 6 points, but Spot Cotton prices declined 6 points at 7.26d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKETS.

There was good enquiry for Ashmouni Cotton futures which closed at a rise of 20 to 10 points. Sakels futures were barely steady and closed 5 to 6 points higher.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 22.

Market is steady.

Spot	32-5/16
Forward	32-9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 22.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-1-1.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 22.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 13/16 per cent to 13/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 13/16 per cent to 13/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/4 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 22.

T.T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.26
Amsterdam	7.25-3/4
Brussels	29.17
Madrid	36.01
Milan	39.75
Berne	15.08-3/4
Paris	74.63
Prague	117.87
New York closing rate	4.93-7/8

SEEDS.

London, June 22.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton: June sellers £9-3-9.

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton: June/July sellers £11-5-0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton: June/July sellers £11-15-0.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent c.i.f. ton: June/July sellers £13/2/6

Castorseeds Bombay, c.i.f. ton: June/July sellers £12-0-0.

MR. WALLACE PROMISES LOAN ON COTTON

Supplies Tied Up

Messrs. M and B Stern have issued the following report:—

Though Mr. Wallace has promised a loan on new crops, his deferring the announcement as to the rate of advance until the crop estimate is published checked the advance, following unfavourable reports from dry goods market. The weather reports are conflicting with stoppage of rains in the West, whilst excessive rains are reported in the Central and Eastern belts. The new American taxation proposals have been received with equanimity and the improvement in Wall Street confirmed the confidence in the Administration's financial policy. The Economic Committee of the League of Nations in their latest long survey on the present evolution of the world's agriculture state "There are certain signs moreover, which point to an improvement in the world prices despite many handicaps of tariffs, quotas and exchange restrictions." The American Bankers' economic service states that with six million bales cotton held off from the market until the 1st February 1936, it will leave approximately four million bales available on 31st March 1935. Taking domestic mills' consumption and exports to end of 31st July, about 3 1/2 million Bls., the free and uncontrolled stocks on 31st July will be about 4 1/2 million bales. They also estimate the world's probable carry-over of American around 8 3/4 million bales.

Out of the supply, nearly six million bales being tied up, and with relatively smaller stocks in India, Egypt and elsewhere, the situation might be of a vulnerable character should the Administration renew the 12 cent loan on new crops and withhold another large quantity off the market. Cables state however, that there was more disposition on the Cotton Market to anticipate a lower Government new crop loan.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 22

Following a decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 213/4 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 213/12. The market was dull and featureless with restricted business.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 3 points but the market opened easy at a loss of 4 points and closed steady at a decline of 2 points. The local market ruled steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A	229 12 0
Broach A/M	213 12 0
Oomra July	207 12 0
Oomra D/J	191 12 0
Bengal July	142 4 0
Bengal D/J	137 12 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 22.

Bengal Superfine	163
Bengal Fine	155
Bengal F.G.	147
Sindh-Punjab Fine	153
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	147
Wardh-Hingt	230
Nagpur Savner	232
Pundhurna	218
Yeotmal	217
Arvi	216
Ellichpur	214
Berar	209/211
Khamgaon	211/213
Mulkapur	207/209
Khandesh	205/207
Jalna/Sailu	205/207
Burwah Sanawad	209/211
Broach Fine	235/237
Punjab/American	269/274
Punjab/American mix	249/254
Cambodia	304/309
Compta Good	264/269
Kampala	359
Busoga	357
Jinja	348

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 22.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	...	252,624
Central India	219	106,598
Barsi and Nagar	87	107,174
Hyderabad-Gaorani	204	46,200
Berar	488	400,357
Central Provinces	...	93,704
Total Oomras	979	1,006,756
Dholera	1,984	185,680
N.-W. Provinces	183	33,026
Rajputana	64	40,000
Sind-Punjab	104	306,337
Broach	...	131,277
Coompta and Dharwar	208	63,157
Westerns-Northerns	141	62,575
Coconada	...	230
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	70,354
Persian	...	2,476
American	1,186	68,068
Egyptian and African	1,305	320,453?
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	711
Total	5,399	2,811,142

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 20th June.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	600	365,401
Japan and China	2,899	1,045,773
Coast Ports	80	26,818
Up-country by Rail	...	216,685
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	90,306
Total	3,448	1,670,934

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 21

July 63 7/6d plus 1d.
October 63 7/6d plus 3/4d
December 63 7/8d plus 5/8d
March 63 5/8 plus 5/8d

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, June 22

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £39-13-9
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) £39-16-3
Standard Copper 3 months £39-1-3
Electrolytic copper £55-12-0
New York market—
Blue Eagle unquoted
Non-Blue Eagle 7 1/8 cents
Bombay market quotations
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 80-12-0
Copper sheets Rs. 94-12-0
Copper Ashe Rs. 86-8-0
Tone: Irregular.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 21-6-35	4334000	7672000
Receipts Yesterday 21-6-35	10000	9000
Exports to date 21-6-35	4698000	7317000
Stock at Ports 21-6-35	1399000	2646000
Stock Interior Towns 21-6-35	218000	1348000
Stock Liverpool 21-6-35	683000	980000
Visible Supply 21-6-35	3846000	5804000
Quantity in sight 21-6-35	7348000	11815000
Quantity out of sight 21-6-35	9460000	12364000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, June 22.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 33/12; Highest Rs. 33/15; Lowest Rs. 33/9/6; Closing Rs. 33/10.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 41/12; Lowest Rs. 41/5/6; Closing Rs. 41/7.

Cotton Seeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 23/15; Highest Rs. 24/6/6; Lowest Rs. 23/12/9; Closing Rs. 23/13.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 22.

Wheat Rosario Santa Fe, Parcels: June sellers 23/10-1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels: June sellers 23/7-1/2.
South Australian Parcels: June nominal 26/6.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 22

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 June
Bank selling T T 1/6 1/16 July-Oct.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov-Jan.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mali.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 July
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 271 1/2
Banks selling T T 269 1/2
Banks buying T T 268 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 360
Banks buying D D 570
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/6
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4
Banks buying T T 77 5/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 156
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 109 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 5/8
CHINA RATE—
New York/London 4.94 21st instant
Shanghai/London 1/7 11/16 22nd instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 22nd instant
Java/London 7.21 22nd instant
London/Paris 74.60 21st instant
London/Belgium 29.15 1/2 21st instant
London/Switzerland 15.07 1/2 21st instant
London/Italy 59.81 21st instant
London/Berlin 12.25 21st instant
London/Stockholm 19.30 1/2 21st instant
London/New York 4.93 11/16 21st instant
London/Amsterdam 7.25 1/4 21st instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £7-1-1 1/2 20th instant £7-1-2 1/2 21st instant
Silver London Ready 32 5/16 20th instant 32 1/8 21st instant
Silver London Forward 32 9/16 20th instant 32 3/8 21st instant
Silver New York Ready 72 1/4 20th instant 72 3/8 21st instant
London discounts 3 mos 13/16 per cent 20th instant 13/16 per cent 21st instant
London discounts 6 mos 13/16 per cent 20th instant 13/16 per cent 21st instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money—Call 1 1/4 per cent
3 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, June 21

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations on the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Pow and Lt Pfd dol 6	23
Amr Pow and Lt 5 per cent P A	20
Amer Forn Pow Com	4
Amer Forn Pow Gold D	69
Amer Forn Pow 7 per cent P	36
Electric Bond Common	3
Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd	52
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	58
Consolidated Gas	26
Columbia Gas	7
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd	67
United Corporation	3 1/2
American Tel and Tel	123
Western Union Telgm	34 3/4
Radio Corporation	6
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	18
Baltimore and Ohio	12 1/2
Erie R R	9
Pennsylvania R R	23
Union Pacific R R	105
Great North Pfd	21
National Distillers	23
Hiram Walker	24
American Tobacco B	93
Canadian Pacific	11
Continent Oil	23
American Water Works	60
Allis Chalmers Mfg	22
Edward G Budd Mfg Co	4
Amer Cyanamid B	22
Int Tel and Tel Corpth	10
United Light and Power A	1
Remington-Rand	8
Radio Pfd B	35
Sperry Corporation	16
Great Western Sugar	30
Briggs Mfg	31 7/8
Brooklyn Mahhattan Transit	40 1/4
Bethelehem Steel	27
United States Steel	33 1/2
American Smelting	42
Noranda Mines	37
Int Nickel of Canada	28
Anaconda Copper	14 3/4
Kennecott Copper	18
Cerro de Pasco	56
Int Harvestor	45
Ford Motors of Canada A	25 1/2
General Motor	31 1/2
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	26
St Oil of N J	48
Phillips Petrol	22
Mid Con Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	26
Socony	13 1/4
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	15
Eaton Mfg	20 1/2
Chase Bank	24 1/2
National City Bank	23 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	395
Celanese Corpth of Amer	23
General Foods	37
National Dairy	17
Du Pont de Nemours	104
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining	16
American Locomotive Coy	15
Curtiss-Wright Corporation	2
Goodyear Tire and Rubber	18
St. Regis Paper Coy	2
United States Rubber	13
N Y H Haven and Hartford	8
Bendix Aviation	14
Bunnies	6
Public Service of N Y	33 3/4
Safeway Stores	39 1/4
Loews	41 5/8

Total business 1 3/4 million
Market firm and looks higher.
Carloadings up 35,000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, June 22

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 106/11
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 106/11
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/8

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 101/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/8
4 per cent 1943 106/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108/6
5 per cent 1940/43 109/13
5 per cent 1935 100/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 106/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 100/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126
6 per cent K P T 1936 126
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1967 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 94/8 and after declining to Rs. 94/7/6 improved to Rs. 94/9.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 22

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. American advices were unchanged. Locally the market is now technically sound and think it advisable to buy scale down. The gold market was steady with a small business. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1-7 11/16. London market closed 3/16d up and the local silver market improved as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	76 8 0
Ashad delivery	76 15 0
Shravan delivery	77 8 0
Ready gold	88 0 0
Ashad delivery	88 1 0
Shravan delivery	88 2 0

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, June 21

Spot silver prices again remained unchanged at 72 cents.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, June 22

July 72.40 plus 15
September 73.10 plus 30
December 74.10 plus 25

LONDON SILVER

London, June 21

Market little general selling
Spot 32 1/8
Forward 32 3/8

LONDON GOLD

London, June 22

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-1-2 1/2

CONSIDERABLE RE-SELLING IN SILVER

Less Demand From Bombay

London, June 19

"Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. report:—Demand from the Indian Bazaars was less in evidence, the weak advices from Bombay being followed by considerable re-selling which was responsible for the fall in prices today. There have been further sales on Chinese account but speculators bought and America has given occasional support. Conditions on the whole are however rather quiet. The market appears somewhat undecided and at present the outlook seems to depend on the continuation of American support."

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, June 22.

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 65,02,502 was shipped from Bombay to Europe during the week ended Saturday, June 22. The P. and O. mail steamer Comorin which sailed for London on Saturday, carried the whole consignment of which Rs. 3,06,811 worth of gold was booked to London, optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam. The remaining quantity was for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,80,38,75,165.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, June 21

July 12.03 plus 07
August 12.06 plus 08
September 12.17 plus 06

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, June 21

September 2.37—03
December 2.42—04
March 2.19—03
May 2.23—03

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 22.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-12-0
S S Caperice Rs. 4-0-0
S S Begum Rs. 4-0-0
S S Gogra Rs. 4-0-0
Shipment May Rs. 4-0-0
Shipment June Rs. 4-0-0
Shipment July-Sept Rs. 4-1-3
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 4-1-6
Kesar Rs. 14-5-6
Saraya Rs. 13-14-6
Harinagar Rs. 13-14-0
Java Spot F 4.06

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co. can give expert advice on all classes of Insurance.
J3

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1935

JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
J4

OBSERVE "QUETTA DAY" ON JUNE 30

Rajen Babu's Appeal To Nation

COLLECT FUNDS FOR RELIEF OF 'QUAKE VICTIMS

KARACHI, June 23.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Congress and the president of the Quetta Central Relief Committee has issued the following statement through the "United Press":—

"On the 30th of June will end the first month of the agony and sufferings of the survivors of the Quetta tragedy. This intervening period has enabled the country to realise the extent of the appalling disaster which overtook our unfortunate brethren and sisters in the small hours of 31st May in Quetta and Baluchistan.

I suggest that Sunday June 30, should be observed as a day of prayer for the souls of the dead and for giving expression to the deep sympathy which the country feels with the survivors for all the physical torture and mental anguish which it has been their lot to suffer on account of the circumstances beyond their control.

The day may also be utilised for collecting funds for their relief. I hope that people of all classes and communities will join in this solemn demonstration without any distinction, as the earthquake made no distinction between man and woman in the havoc and distruction it wrought.—United Press.

'Quake Havoc In Quetta And Mastung

Babu Mohalla, in the non-official quarter of Quetta, is completely razed to the ground.

All that remains of the Khan of Kalat's Bungalow at Quetta.

What was once Ford Motor Car Co.'s Office, Quetta.

City of Mastung in Ruins

Legislators' Wire To Viceroy

Make Strong Case For Early Salvage Operations

LAHORE, June 22.

Lala Ramsarandas, member of the Council of State and Sardar Mangalsingh, Bhai Parmanand, Sardar Sant Singh, Lala Shamlal, Mr. Ghiasuddin and Mr. Faquirchand, members of the Assembly, here addressed the following telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—

"Quetta sufferers anxious for early salvage operations and for permission to enter Quetta during operations. Their accounts books and other valuable belongings will be eaten by worms if immediate excavation is not undertaken. Presence of non-officials will also lighten Government responsibility. We, members of the Central Legislatures earnestly request His Excellency be pleased to accede to the public desire. Early reply to Ramsarandas solicited."—A. P.

College Staff And Students For Quetta Relief

Mr. G P. Hazari, Principal, Chellasing and Sitaldas College Shikarpur, Sind, writes:

At a meeting of the staff and students of the College held on the 18th instant it was resolved that in aid of the Earthquake sufferers, the staff of the College do subscribe one day's salary and students Re 1 each to be sent to the Central Relief Committee, Shikarpur, Sind, started by Mahant Ramdas Khatwala.

AUTOMOBILE FACTORY FOR BOMBAY

Leading Financiers' Plans To Give Scheme Practical Footing Without Delay

BOMBAY, June 23.

As a result of enquiries made by the "United Press" in the inner Automobile circles, it is now learnt that Sir M. Visweswaraiah, who sailed recently for Europe in connection with the proposed establishment of an automobile factory in India, had held a meeting of the sponsors of the enterprise, when the question was discussed and outlined from different points of view.

BOMBAY OR JAMSHEDPUR.

It is learnt that the only two suitable places in India suggested at the meeting for the location of the factory were Bombay and Jamshedpur. Only in those two places, it was stated, were the necessary raw materials and skilled labour available, in addition to the transport facilities than any other part of the country.

SITE AT SEWRI.

Further, among the Indian seaports, it was through Bombay that the largest number of cars was imported into the country, revealing that Bombay was the most central place for the distribution of motor cars than all parts of India. An admirable site for the factory was available at Sewri. Negotiations are afoot for securing it.

To begin with, it was proposed to manufacture only two types of motor vehicles, namely, a pleasure car of a standard type most suitable for Indian conditions, and likely to meet with the largest demand and a half ton chassis to be built up as a bus truck or lorry.

INITIAL OUTLAY.

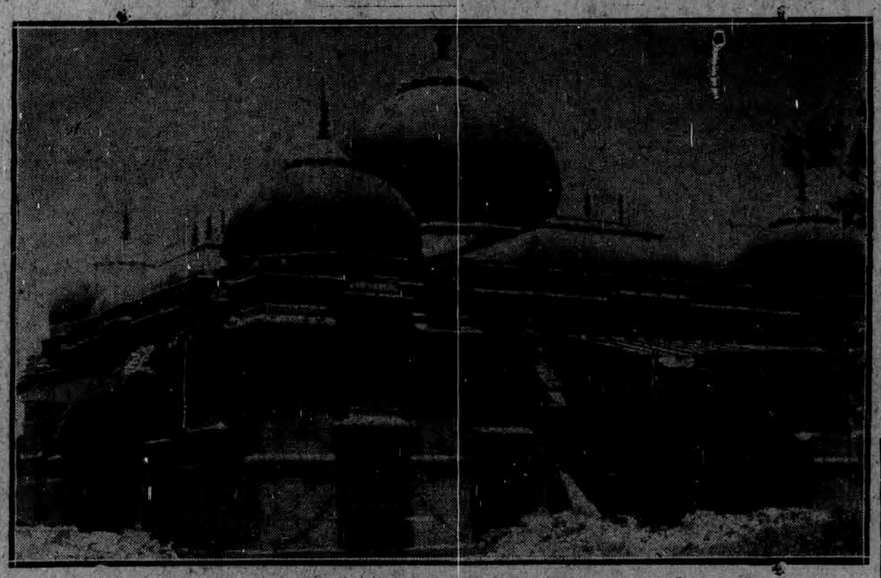
The capital required for the establishment of the factory on the lines proposed by experts was estimated to be between 100 lakhs and 150 lakhs of rupees inclusive of the working capital. The exact amount required could not be computed before definite decisions were taken and on the actual output of the factory and the manner and extent to which spare parts were secured from outside sources. The experts were of the opinion that it should be possible to start a factory with a capital of Rs. 40 lakhs of rupees expanding it to 100 lakhs within four years. The initial outlay on the factory plant and machinery, it was estimated, would be about 75 lakhs of rupees. Operation expenses which would be heavy should be met partly by credit and partly from the share capital, while experts were depending solely on the share capital for working expenditure they held out a warning against starting the factory with inadequate capital particular under Indian conditions.

RS. 2,000 A CAR.

The experts expected that the car produced at the factory might be sold at Rs. 2,000 and the truck chassis about Rs. 1,600 (the cost of production being 1,500 and 1,100 respectively).

On the basis of these figures it was estimated that the total gross profits on the turnover of ten thousands cars and five thousands trucks per annum would amount to Rs. 75 lakhs of rupees. After the third year, the profits would be large for some years on account of the fact that they had a large home market in India to start with, added to the cheapness

(Continued on page 4.)



One of the stately edifices in Quetta that has been irreparably wrecked.

The above photographs are supplied by the Director of Information, Government of India.

SURVIVING CITY FATHERS MEET

QUETTA, June 22.

A resolution passed by the surviving members of the Quetta Municipal Committee at a meeting held to-day, states:—

"While mourning the loss of life and property caused by the Earthquake, the Committee express their heartfelt thanks to General Karslake, General Officer Commanding, Western Command, his officers and men of all services under his command for the prompt and marvellous help rendered to the victims of the earthquake that devastated Quetta. The Committee also express gratitude to the North Western Railway Administration of neighbouring provinces and private individuals and organisations of various provinces for the services rendered."

The resolution further denies all allegations made in certain quarters regarding the brutality of troops.—United Press.

HE MUST PAY Rs. 52 LAKHS

Karam Chand Refused Permission To Appeal

BANNU, June 22.

The Judicial Commissioner's Court has refused to grant leave to R. B. Karam Chand to appeal to His Majesty-in-Council against its order of February 18, 1935, confirming a decree of Rs. 52 lakhs passed against him by the Sessions Sub-Judge of Peshawar.

It has also refused to stay the execution of the decree.—United Press.

Bombay Quetta Relief Committee

The Bombay Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee has issued their 4th list of contribution towards the Fund.

Collection made through the Sugar Merchants' Association first instalment Rs. 5,000; through Bhatti Sevak Samaj being proceeds of drama staged by them and miscellaneous collections for Hon. Secretaries Rs. 5,000; Seth Chaturbhuj Gordhandas Rs. 501, Mrs. M. S. Jamsetji Rs. 200; Sjt. P. B. Jijibhoy Rs. 100; A Parsi Sympathiser Rs. 200; A Sevika Rs. 100; Sjt. Bansilal Ishwardas (Borhanpur) Rs. 25; A Parsi Sympathiser Rs. 11; Petty collections through Sjt. Jamnadas Damodar Rs. 10; Sjt. Chotubhai B. Parekh, Rs. 11; A Sympathiser Rs. 5, total Rs. 11,163, previously acknowledged Rs. 39,556-2-3; Total Rs. 50719-2-3.

INDIAN WALK-OUT FROM I. L. CONFERENCE

Deadlock Over Forty-Hour Week Resolution

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
(By Air Mail.)
GENEVA, June 15.

The International Labour Conference is at present in session discussing the question of reducing the hours of work, known as the Forty-Hour Week Resolution. The Employers' Group and the Group of the Employees have made speeches which demonstrate how the two Groups are attempting to safeguard the interest that they represent. Consequently, Mr. Creswell, the President of the Conference declared that the plenary session of the Conference cannot be held, since there is a complete deadlock on this question.

FOR EQUAL LEGAL STATUS.

In the meantime, on Friday last there had been a session of the Committee on Recruiting under the chairmanship of Mr. Creswell. To chapter III, General Regulation on Recruiting (Grey Report p. 262) Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, the Employees' Delegate from India had tabled an amendment. After the clause 7 of the Grey Report, Mr. Mudaliar proposed that the following four clauses should be added:

(A) Provision of rights to acquire proprietory interest in property (movable and immovable).

(B) Provision for acquisition of rights of franchise to local and other bodies in areas of employment;

(C) Provisions for equal legal status such as trial before a court of law;

(D) Provision against discriminatory legislation by this Government in the area of employment.

The Session without paying serious attention to the amendment moved by Mr. Mudaliar, by a majority of vote practically summarily rejected to hold discussion on the amendment. Thereupon Mr. Mudaliar made the following statement to the session and walked out of the hall as a protest against the attitude of the other delegates. Mr. Mudaliar received the wholehearted support of Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, the Indian Employers' Delegate who also registered his protest against the conduct of the European delegates in summarily rejecting the amendment of Mr. Mudaliar. Mr. Lalljee emphasised to the session the point that, however divergent may be the views of Indian employers from those of their employees, on wider national issues they will never permit any European country to insult their country in the way it was done by the session that afternoon. Sir Joseph Bhore, the Government of India representative to the session, supported clauses A and C of Mr. Mudaliar's amendment.

The following is the statement made by Mr. Mudaliar:

"We extremely regret at the decision of the majority of the Committee on a question so restricted in its scope but affecting vitally the interest and the self-respect of a large number of Indians, Asiatics, and coloured people. Our proposals were put forward before the committee for the purpose of inviting the opin-

(Continued on Page 9).

Edited by B. S. PADHIDRI, (Acting Editor), and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.